

## YOUNG MEN IN POLITICS

## EXPERIENCED STATESMEN GIVE ADVICE.

Should the Youth of the Land Seek to Serve Their Country in an Official Way?—Acquire a Competence Before Entering the Fight for Fame.

They All Say "Don't!"

WASHINGTON LETTER.—The appearance of the young man in politics is one of the latest political sensations, and it has been accompanied by an inclination to credit him with being a factor not to be omitted in the calculations for the future. Many young men are growing up with the determination to adopt politics as a career. Public men are asked, "What advice would you give a young man who proposed to choose politics for a profession?"

On one of his trips to Washington since the famous suits were settled in his favor, Senator Matt Quay said: "I give any young man with such intentions Punch's advice to a couple about to get married: 'Don't.' There would be no mistake in the Senator's don't for do. But if he persisted in deciding that a political career was the only one that would satisfy him I should advise him to get a liberal education, one outside universities, and, above all, to study human nature, the only book that can thwart any man's plans."

Representative Cogswell, of Massachusetts, says a young man might just as well tie a millstone about his neck and jump overboard as to adopt politics for a career, if he chooses it for office only, but if it is for its own sake alone, then politics, "and the Congress man wastes his enthusiasm in a glorious and glorious science as mathematics."

Senator Proctor of Vermont would exercise his New England caution and would want to know what the Senator's son-in-law was enthusiastic about. "I should advise any young man to adopt politics for a business, with cold-blooded calculation," the Senator says. "In our republican government political life should be an accident, not a career. But experience is an indispensable qualification to success in politics."

Senator Davies, one of the original patriarchs of Massachusetts, says: "Every man should know something of politics, but not for office seeking. No young man, unless in possession of an assured income, can afford to lay everything else aside to devote his life to politics. And even then he should acquire a profession for his own development."

Senator Stewart, out of his long experience, says: "I'd tell any young man to get a profession, to wait till he was 40 and find what he is worth in ability and in pocket-book. In the meantime secure a general education by close study of the newspapers, in the criticism and reports of public events. Also to study elementary law, for everything in that line would be of use. The best thing any man could do is to keep out of politics altogether. And especially, a young man."

Representative McMillin says: "No young man can afford to get into politics for what he expects to get out of it. A public man who accepts office should be thoroughly equipped for other professions. It gives him freedom and independence of action, for he realizes that if his career is not satisfactory to his constituents and he is not returned year after year when he leaves Congress he has something to fall back upon. A young man can never be thoroughly independent in his course unless he has the knowledge of back home. Politics should be the desert and not the menu of a young man's life."

Senator Gallinger says: "If he is bright I should say yes by all means, for there are a great many prizes to be won in political life, but he must not depend entirely on politics. If he does he is likely to fail. For a young man to adopt a political career when starting out, it is a rough road to travel, since, as the lane man said on a slippery morning, there are a good many ups and downs. Every man who enters politics as a profession should have something else to depend on, some profession or trade which he can fall back upon when politics no longer smiles upon him."

Representative Belden of New York, who is credited with having millions sufficient for half a dozen substantial fortunes, says: "I'd tell any young man who asked my advice to go and do something else and the sum, but never go into politics while he is young, particularly if he wants to make money."

O'Neill, of Philadelphia, who now ranks as the grandfather of the House, says: "I shouldn't advise any young man to give up his life to politics. I state this as the result of my own experience. He had much better devote himself to business until he has acquired a solid position and can have no thought for his sustenance. With mature years his value to any party will be increased. I don't think that really there are many more young men now in politics in proportion to the great number of public men than there have been at any previous time. But I always tell a young man the best advice I can give him is to let politics for office alone."

Holman, who poses as the father of the House and Chancellor of the Exchequer, says: "I should first ask any young man who wanted my advice about adopting a political career what he had in his pocket. If he had nothing, much I should tell him to fill it before going into politics for office. And anyway he had better keep up till he is old enough to bring a ripe experience to the aid of the Government. All old politicians you will find agree that there is

## nothing in politics for a young man, and the best thing that can happen to him is to keep out of it altogether."

On just what grounds Senator Stanford would give his advice, he does not state, but he is frequently called on by young men who want his counsel about doing their lives in politics, and if they get his advice they get mighty small encouragement to dedicate their energies to the exigencies of government. This man of many millions says: "Of course, I couldn't give any advice to such a young man until I knew about him. But I'd probably tell him, even then, that he'd better be able to earn his bread and butter in some other way so he can get married before he goes into politics."

Senator Felton, the California man of money, from the standpoint of a wealthy man, says: "It is my opinion that men should have a knowledge of the politics of the country. At the same time they should pursue some trade or profession, until they have secured a certain income, and then the business of governing the people demands."

There may be exceptional cases where a young man can follow politics with credit to himself and with benefit to the country, but they are rare, and in such maturity are most desired in public life."

Congressman Stephenson of Michigan is called one of the richest men in the House, ranking anywhere from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000, owing to the veracity of the man who furnishes the description. Stephenson says: "I had a young friend who was crying to go into politics for a living as he would adopt any other profession, I'd tell him to stay at home and saw wood. I've seen a good many young fellows who started to make politics a business, and I never saw one of them who in the end didn't turn out a pretty bad wreck."

The veteran Senator Morrill of Vermont, who was well along in years before he entered public life and who, up to the time he came to the Senate, had been guileless of any connection with politics, nor even held a village office of any sort, says: "If he is going into politics for office, he had better go home and hoe potatoes for \$10 a month. If he persists, I should want to know all about his senatorial qualifications before deciding, and I should advise him never to engage in a political life until he had a competency."

Representative Byrum, of Indiana, says: "I say don't. Most all young men, or many of them, feel as I do. I thought that if I could only come to Congress I'd be the happiest man in Indiana, and I was, too, when I found myself really here, but—and the full story is more expressive than a dictionary—I received many young men, and I couldn't advise any young man to get too deep into politics before he has something to live on."

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, the youngest Senator, says: "I should advise all young men to become politicians to the extent of working at primaries and having a thorough knowledge of national government, but as to whether any young man should be advised to follow a political career, it wouldn't make any difference to me. I've been a politician anyhow. I have been a politician ever since I was a boy. All through Yale I was deep in politics and knew no other life and couldn't be kept out of it. We want young men in politics, but for national purposes it is absolutely essential that they should have a settled income."

Chicago's Indicted Bootlickers.

If justice is done there may be a quorum left, but it is doubtful.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Boodling is not an uncommon thing, but the punishment of the bootlickers is somewhat rare.—Detroit Tribune.

CORRUPTION in our cities has assumed immense proportions, and it is high time that reform was wrought.—Elgin News.

There's between the hooded leg and the sanding the cat is being slowly let out of the bag regarding that city.—Philadelphia Times.

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If Chicago must have her hoodling Aldermen, it is an excellent thing for them, indicted, tried, and out of the way before exhibition time.—Boston Globe.

SEVERAL Chicago Aldermen have been indicted "for feloniously conspiring to commit bribery." Pshaw! is that a crime in Chicago?—Rochester Post-Express.

It really looks as if the Chicago people are going to take an interest in their municipal affairs, so long surrendered to the rumblers and bunco steers.—Minneapolis Times.

It may be necessary to transfer the seat of Chicago government to Joliet, a suburb in which many a Chicago politician has sojourned in times past—gone by.—St. Paul Tribune.

The case is certainly a dark-looking one for the indicted Aldermen. Rumor has it that the matter terminates a quorum of the present Council will be at Joliet working for the dear public, and getting only their board for their valuable services.—Minneapolis Times.

Chicago seems to be just on the eve of a great public wash of municipal dirt, similar to that which attended the Broadway railroad exposure in this city. Its blood is up and it seems likely that the man who have long held in the city hall a carnival of crime will soon begin to wash their hands and beget themselves.—New York Tribune.

This evidence of the big boodle payments to Chicago Aldermen will make some months water in our city hall. Yet, there as here, the greater part of the boodle always sticks to the fingers of the outside bosses who arrange the "strike combine" and distribute the "provisions." Sometimes these outside get all the "buck" by simply agreeing to disorganize and hold off their bootlickers.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## A FOUR MILLION FIRE.

## DEATH AND DESTRUCTION IN NEW ORLEANS.

Sixty-three Thousand Bales of Cotton Feed the Flames—Hundreds of People Homeless—Two Children Burned to Death—Three Firemen Injured.

Eleven Squares in Ashes.

Properly valued at \$1,000,000 was destroyed and hundreds of more persons robbed of their homes by fire at New Orleans, Sunday. Flames were discovered among some cotton in front of the so-called fireproof press on North Front street. The department responded promptly, but the wind was so high and the cotton so dry that it burned like tissue paper. The firemen worked like demons to arrest the progress of the flames, but their efforts were unavailing. Chief O'Connor sounded a repeated alarm, which brought more engines to the scene, but they had no effect whatever. The woodwork cracked and fell to the ground and the bright flames leaped upward from every part of the press.

After three repeated alarms a general alarm was sent in, and all the engines in the city, with the exception of two or three, were called out. The fireproof press had about 10,000 bales of cotton stored in it. This was entirely consumed.

In half an hour after the flames had started the fireproof press was totally consumed and the flames communicated to an adjoining press. In this press was stored 50,000 bales of cotton, some of which was taken out to a place of safety. Stephenson says: "I had a young friend who was crying to go into politics for a living as he would adopt any other profession, I'd tell him to stay at home and saw wood. I've seen a good many young fellows who started to make politics a business, and I never saw one of them who in the end didn't turn out a pretty bad wreck."

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## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A study of the statistics and reports from the various parts of the world with respect to the production of gold shows the Jeweller's Circular, that "all fears of a falling off in the yield of the precious metal, so far as the near future is concerned, are groundless." Instead of a diminishing yield, all indications point to a considerable increase at no distant date. Statistics for 1891 have not yet been completed, but enough data is obtainable to warrant us in making the assertion that the aggregate will be considerably greater than that of 1890.

Rain makers, of whom General Dyerforth is the patron saint, seem to have struck a very profitable field for labor, and their performance in some parts of California. The Inter-State Rain Making Company has established headquarters at Huron, Cal., in a region that has about 70,000 acres in grain, and is negotiating with the farmers to supply rain enough to insure six sacks or more of grain an acre this season, the pay to be collected after the crop has been harvested. If the season be favorable, the rain makers will collect fifty cents an acre; if unfavorable, they will lose nothing, except the cost of the fireworks.

There is much food for thought in the remark of Secretary Tracy that one of the pressing needs of the United States at the present time is the sufficiency of sailing stations for our navy all over the world. A modern navy is a creature of fuel, and the improbability of our ships depending upon their being promptly refueled. In the event of war, however, the treaties of every country would compel it to remain strictly neutral, and, in the case of the recent trouble with Chili, we should be forced to send with a fleet of cruisers another fleet of coalers, a prospect for a nation like the United States. We need coaling stations both in the West Indies and in the Pacific.

A learned English justice has been delivering an opinion from the bench upon so homely a complaint as mumps, "I have caught it," he announced. "In five minutes by looking at a person, as I know by my own experience." This statement was wrung from the Justice in an action brought by an indignant father against a school. His young son, ill with a cold, had been erroneously reported by a sister as having mumps. He did not have them, but on the report the little girl was sent home, and all the members of the family eligible to school were kept away for three weeks. The father sought damages, claiming that the report should have been investigated. The Judge, however, who evidently looked upon mumps with small favor, held that the bare assertion by the sister of the mumps was reasonable ground for heroic measures.

REVISOR on a small scale at Cambridge University, England, in 1872, formally organized into a society in this country and Canada in 1890, the university extension movement embraced last year nearly 40,000 students at 300 centres in England and Wales alone. Already one hundred colleges and universities have introduced the society into the American society. Briefly its object is to provide the means of higher education for persons of all classes and both sexes engaged in the regular occupations of life. It is an extension of university work out among the people who are unable to drop their business and devote themselves entirely to study at the seats of higher learning. In other words, the movement is a broader Chautauque for the people, carrying on through part-time study, lectures and correspondence. It is one of the most hopeful signs of the times.

REPORTS from Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and California, are that all the indications point to a bumper crop of wheat this year. It is remarked that the farmers are making great preparations on the strength of the indications. In North Dakota they are sowing wheat and barley, and ploughing is being done in many parts of Kansas. If the present weather continues all crops in North Dakota will be in the ground nearly a month earlier than usual. In the Walla Walla Valley, Washington, and in western Oregon, citrus and peach orchards have been in bloom for a couple of weeks, lilacs were in bud a week ago, and cherries and peach trees will be in full blossom soon. In central California almond trees are in full bloom, and the apricot and peach trees are full of blossoms. An incident in the village of Praty Prairie, Kan., a few days ago, when eight couples stood up together and were married at once, may be regarded as an import of spring, according to the poet's prognostications as to the indications of young men's fancies.

PERHAPS the most impressive illustration of what irrigation can do for an arid country is found in the Pecos Valley, which lies partly in New Mexico and partly in Texas. The Pecos, a tributary of the Rio Grande, rises in the Giletti range of the Raton Mountains, and its channel has an inexhaustible supply of water. The banks of the river have always been famous for fertility, but its generous volume of water was wasted on the early settlers. It remained for capitalists with scientific methods of irrigation to make a proper use of the river. To-day water is being supplied to 500,000 acres of land, where a few years ago a blade of grass would scarcely grow. The dam above Edin, N. M., in which the spring freshets and the cloud-bursts of the heated term are collected, is 1,000 feet in length, 115 feet at its base, and rising thirty feet above the level of the river. It is the extreme of the thermomometer rarely falling below 32 degrees—although the valley is 3,200 feet above sea level—or rising to 100. Colonies of Swiss are establishing themselves on the reclaimed lands, which they are rapidly transforming into vineyards, gardens, and truck farms.

Signs of Spring.

The last-born season may be said to be upon us, for that the ball has been set one man sees—Boston News.

March winds may not dry the ink of a madus vivendi agreement, but they are busily drying the varnish on spring circus carriages.—Philadelphia Record.

ALREADY there is a scent of maple sugar in the air. The old crop is being reloaded and the fly speck skinned off to prepare it for the spring market.—Kansas City Journal.

## ELECTION RETURNS, 1880.

## SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS IN SEVERAL STATES.

Illinois, Iowa and Michigan Try the New Australian System and Like It—Blood-let Out in Chicago—Some Straws to Figure On.

Illinois Likes the Law.

The first experience of Illinois with the Australian ballot system was eminently satisfactory. It resulted in a complete transformation of the polling places. The old familiar scenes were lacking. Ticket peddlers found their occupation gone, the crowds were absent, and the whole proceedings were most prosaic. Party lines were not strongly drawn, local considerations prevailing.

At no places were very heavy votes polled, and from nearly all places came reports of defective ballots. There is need of further study, by voters, of the provisions of the law.

At Chicago there appeared to be pretty close partisan strife; but the appearances were deceptive, for the election was a struggle by the best element to rid the Council of the gang of boodlers that have been plundering the public right and left. The attempt was successful, to a degree, at least; for those who had learned the ropes and could steal with facility were retired, and their places filled by men who must learn the law before any racket operations can work very great mischief.

In Wisconsin.

Milwaukee Democrats elected P. J. Somers Mayor, and the Council is a tie. The Labor ticket received a very light vote.

At Sheboygan Falls the Citizens' candidates for Mayor and Treasurer were successful, and the Democrats captured all the rest.

Eau Claire has a new Democratic set of officers, except Clerk and four Aldermen.

Madison has a new lot about evenly divided.

At Ashland William R. Durfee, Republican, was elected Mayor, and A. A. McDowell, Democrat, City Treasurer. The Republicans secured four out of the six Councilmen.

A large vote was polled at Appleton. The Democratic ticket was elected as follows: Rush Winslow, Mayor; Charles Hilbert, City Treasurer; Henry Ryan, City Attorney; George Schultze, Assessor.

At West Superior, J. W. Scott, Republican, was elected Mayor over William Noonan, Democrat. The entire Republican ticket is elected.

John M. Kohler, Republican, was elected Mayor of Sheboygan. All Republican Aldermen were elected. Governor Peck's majority there in 1890 was 1,100.

At Black River Falls no special effort has been made by the license people. The Republicans have carried everything except Treasurer and one Alderman. Chippewa Falls Republicans elect their city clerk by about 250 majority. The Council will stand eleven Democrats to nine Republicans, a Republican gain of three. At Marinette the straight Democratic ticket was elected.

With the Wolverines.

At Iron Mountain, in the new County of Dickinson, local issues stirred up much strife, bitter feeling, and a big vote. Party lines were not drawn. The Citizens' ticket defeated the City's and People's nominees.

At Port Huron the Republicans elected six out of ten Aldermen, and five out of eight supervisors. John M. Gleason, Democrat, is elected Assistant Police Justice, having had no opposition.

Lansing cast the largest vote in her history, and chose J. B. Belmont, Republican, Mayor. The Common Council is a tie, and the township offices evenly divided.

Alpena's election resulted in a complete victory for the Democratic ticket. The Common Council will be Democratic.

Bay City Democrats secure their Mayor, and the Council is a tie. In West Bay City the Republicans took everything.

Cheboygan has a new set of Republican officials throughout.

Cheboygan also returned the entire Republican ticket.

At St. Ignace, also, the Democrats were completely successful.

Benzonville Republicans cast 79 votes of a total of 117.

Pentwater Democrats get everything but clerk.

In Crawford County, Grayling elects a Republican supervisor by 5 majority. Blaine elects the entire Democratic ticket for the first time.

Grove elects a Republican supervisor by a majority of 2.

Every township in Schoolcraft County went Republican except Seney.

In the Hawkeye State.

At Des Moines the majority for C. C. Lane, Republican Mayor, is 794; for Brennan, City Collector, 1,107; for Eggleston, police judge, 477. The Democrats elect city engineer and market master. The Republicans elected their Aldermen at large and their candidates for Aldermen in every ward, thus securing a majority of eight in the City Council. The Republican park commission have majorities ranging from 587 to 941.

At Davenport the election resulted in a Democratic victory at all points with the exception that the Republicans elected one Alderman out of six and his election is rather doubtful and may be contested. John C. Bliss, a well-known lawyer, headed the democratic ticket as candidate for Mayor and the entire ticket went through.

Keokuk Democrats carried the city by nearly 400 majority. An Assessor and Aldermen were elected. The new Council will be a tie, and a Democratic Mayor will cast the deciding vote.

Democrats made a clean sweep in Dubuque, electing every man on their ticket except the candidate for assessor. The election was for Mayor, assessor, auditor, and five Aldermen.

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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher,  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Mr. Wiggins has become enraged with Lieut. Totten and says he's a fool. It is only when weather prophets fall out that their judgment appears infallible.

Whales have been brought to the verge of extermination without any nation setting up the claim that it was their divinely appointed protector. But there wasn't a corporate monopoly in the whaling trade.

Another Englishman has written a novel on America, giving his impressions of the Four Hundred of our society. He has no doubt recognized the old rule, that to be popular in England any book must be scant of truth regarding America.

A new book purports to show "how much harder it is to spend a million than to make it." The difficulty probably depends upon the personal temperament of the owner of the million. Russell Sage, for instance, could afford the author of the book some very convincing illustrations.

As a rule people are good enough except in the little things of life. So many of them lack the ability to be agreeable; so many of them are bored and have foolish notions that an hour's study might rid them of. A man who never stales may be very impolite and very tiresome. A man who is never guilty of murder may be unfair and have contemptible ways.

We send expressions of sympathy to our brave Japanese contemporaries, the Jiyu, the Toho and the Mimpo, which have been suppressed by order of his majesty the Mikado for criticizing some of the recent measures of his government; and we send words of condolence to the Mikado for his wrongful act in suppressing these independent papers. The Mikado will now please resign.

When a woman says a man takes his wife's death hard, she means that he groans, and moans, and screams, and tears his hair. If he sits dumb under his affliction, she says he is not affected very much, and that he will be married again in a few months. The emotional sort of grief appeals to the women so much that if a man serenades when his wife is buried, and marries again the next day, they say that his great sorrow affected his mind, and that he is irresponsible.

The colored preacher in Chicago who regarded cake-walks as peculiarly disgraceful to the whole colored race pronounced upon his fellow citizens a judgment upon his fellow citizens. Because some persons of color take delight in these performances, it does not follow that the whole race is to be condemned. Prize fighting is an English pastime, but all English-speaking people are not bruisers. The negro whose soul revels in a cake walk is entitled to his enjoyment. The race can not be held responsible for him.

Queen Victoria, who is now in France, has amazed the natives by her enormous appetite. The dispatch says that she disposes of soups, beefsteaks, eggs, and other dainties of like substantial nature in vast quantities, and that she eats several times a day with undiminished relish. Her majesty comes of a good old beef-eating and beer-drinking race, and seems to be doing credit to her parentage. She bids fair, like an other celebrated character whose shoes were valuable, to go down to her latest posterity in person.

The son of a prominent Chicago clergyman was arrested for stealing \$22 from his father's carpenter. The young man explained that he felt an uncontrollable desire to steal money whenever he saw it and was therefore dismissed by the authorities on the ground that he was a kleptomaniac. This scientific term is a great convenience for the courts. It has saved them from making very many unpleasant convictions. If the young man referred to had been an ordinary street urchin who had stolen something to eat, he would have been sent to the breadwell along with a batch of ordinary sneak thieves. Kleptomania never afflicts rugged offenders.

Fifty prominent society women in New York have taken upon themselves the responsibility for raising \$18,000 for the mechanical and industrial department of Hampton, Va. The ill-health of General Armstrong, who was stricken with paralysis while in Boston last fall, has left the institution much behind in its funds, the greater part of which General Armstrong always raised in the North. In his helpless condition many of those who knew the old General and his devotion to the colored people and the Indians, have come forward to help bear the burden which he for many years carried alone. There is no more deserving charity than this in which the women of New York have decided to help by their efforts.

A Wisconsin jury has found that seven men who indulged in the diversion of lynching a criminal some weeks ago were all insane on the night of the crime. Three of them are held to be insane still and have been sent to an asylum, but the other four are considered to have recovered their reason and were discharged. The verdict is an extremely valuable contribution to the law of insanity.

It may seem almost incredible that seven men of previously unquestioned mental competence should simultaneously be seized by exactly the same sort of madness, should disguise themselves, proceed by separate paths to a meeting place, and thence in a body to a jail where the common object of their insane resentment was incarcerated, should take this prisoner out and hang him, dispersing then to their various homes, giving thereafter no sign of madness—all this methodical procedure seems a strange form of insanity, but insanity it must have been, for a jury of twelve good men and true at Darlington have said it.

The short and sensational career of the two Chicago Board of Trade clerks, Whitaker and Smith, is only another illustration of the dangers of too great prosperity. These two young gentlemen had always borne good reputations until they made a phenomenally successful speculation in wheat. On an original investment of \$50 they cleared up \$32,000. The half of this amount, carefully invested in any legitimate business, would have made the nucleus of a fortune for either of the young speculators. But their heads were completely turned. They imagined that they saw millions within easy reach, and the money disappeared in a few months, part of it going whence it came, and the rest of it being spent in riotous living. Then followed dishonesty. They used their employers' money to speculate with, and are both now fleeing from the law. Nine men out of ten who have been ruined by speculation have seen times when they might have quit very much ahead of the game. It's the same old story, so tersely expressed by Daniel Drew: "I'd a been all right," he once said, "if I'd only draw'd out when I orter."

Walt Whitman, after a brave and cheerful struggle, has finally passed away. He lived to see his reputation firmly established and himself understood by those whose judgment is worth the most. Admirers of Whitman will derive great pleasure from that thought. As to the good gray poet's place in literature, the question will form a subject of debate for many years to come. He himself said that a century might elapse before the triumph or failure of his methods would be assured. The distinguished consideration which he has received of late from the very highest quarters must, therefore, have afforded the old man unusual satisfaction, and must have added to him somewhat in the nature of a surprise. It is impossible in so brief a mention as this to discuss so vast and so much-debated a subject as Walt Whitman's life and life-work. There are one or two phases of the subject that stand out conspicuously and that compel unquestioned admiration. Whitman was an unswerving, sublime, philosophic optimist. He believed in the ultimate best of the republic, the race and the beyond. He was and is the greatest optimist of these times when it is fashionable for small minds to be pessimistic. He stood upon a mountain height of optimism, and if all the rest of mankind had been doubters he alone would have stood bravely in the sunlight. There will be many who will think that the man's individuality was greater than his written expression. He loved everything and everybody. A great portion of his life was given over to severe physical suffering, occasioned by disease contracted while nursing the sick and wounded of the war. Through it all he was cheerful—not stoical, but brave. His various expressions on the subject of death, and his deportment while sitting face to face with the grim specter in the little room in the second story of the Mickle street cottage, ought to give him a permanent place in the hearts of all seriously minded people. The lines beginning "Over the hill tops I float thee a song," and a poem printed in a recent number of Harper's are among the noblest utterances on the subject in any tongue. In the London Truth Henry Labouchere complains that we have a lough of the ordinary sort of poetry. "There is consequently no demand for rebuses of old rhymes and old conceits. All interest in a gentleman describing the setting or the rising sun, the charm of woodland or any other scenery and such like subjects has vanished, because all this has been overdone." Walt Whitman is no mere rhymster—no mere imitator of pretty conceits in graceful verse. He is either a great original genius, or he is nothing. On that broad ground must his fight for fame be made.

A Scotch Recipe for Orange Marmalade. Before the orange season wanes wise housewives will lay in a stock of orange marmalade for late spring and early fall breakfasts. Here is a genuine Scotch recipe for it: Pare the oranges as thin as possible, and cut the rind into tiny strips. Cut the oranges into four pieces, and put them in the jelly pan with water enough to cover them. Squeeze them with the hand until you can bear the heat no longer, and then press the pulp through a clean hair sieve. Add the chips of rind, and to every English pint of juice allow one pound of sugar. Add the juice and grated rind of one lemon to every four pounds of oranges, and the juice of two sweet oranges to every pound of bitter oranges. For jelly, proceed as above, omitting skins and chips. While the jelly is boiling throw in the rind of a couple of sweet oranges and of two lemons, but remove them when the jelly is turned out.

SENATOR MORRILL meets disease bravely, and that may, to a great extent, account for his longevity.

## DEVELOPING THE HORSE

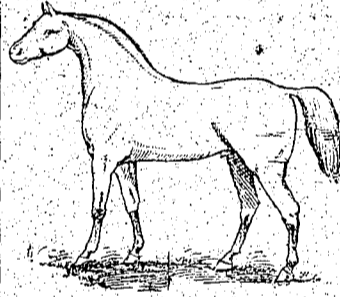
### HOW IT HAS BEEN DONE IN AMERICA.

Early Spanish Settlers Were the First to Introduce the Pure Blood Into This Country. The European Blood Is Now in Popular Favor.

Development of the American Horse. Owing to such a variety, and a many different countries as the original came from, in making up the horses of the present day in America, it has been impossible to create a single homogeneous breed, that could, with any propriety, be called American, writes A. B. Allen, in the American Agriculturist. We must, therefore, take them as they are known under their present names, and improve each class by itself in the best manner to adapt them to the purpose for which they may be required. This can be done, first, by the use of judicious selection from the best of each race, and, second, by taking crosses from foreign horses which are superior in some points to our own, which we wish to improve. By these methods we should, in process of time, come to a breed of horses as attainable, and as cheap and rapid way. Such a course would be attended with a general increased advantage to the public, and add much to the beauty of the animals, and, when offered for sale, an increased price for them would be easily obtainable without an increased cost of rearing.

The Spaniards were the first to introduce horses into America, which was done in their earliest settlements. These were undoubtedly descendants of the Barb, brought over to Spain from Morocco by the Moors when making their conquests in that kingdom. They were cognates of the Arabians, and quite like them in all respects, except being slightly larger in size and stouter in build. They multiplied rapidly here in this gentle climate, and produced nutritious grasses. Soon exceeding the requirements of the settlers, the surplus animals were turned out to breed wild on the vast plains, extending in great length on each side of the Andes mountains. Here they became a menace to the life of the settler, and their hides, and were then killed by the thousands for these, to be shipped off and sent abroad to be converted into leather, and for other purposes. This stock is now well spread over South and Central America, into Mexico and Texas, with a scattering along the northwestern coast up to and beyond California. There, horses vary in size, from thirteen-hand ponies up to fifteen hands or more, of a serviceable sort for all kinds of work, and especially for that under the saddle. They show a free, easy action, sufficiently fast for all ordinary purposes, and possessed of good constitution, hardy and enduring.

The next horses introduced into America were by the French, in the course of their settlement of Canada. These also were much like the Spanish, though somewhat stronger and of a little heavier build. The winter climate there is too cold for horses to run out wild to breed as in South America, consequently they have increased but little beyond the wants of the settlers. The stock descended from them have proved extra hardy and sound, many excel as trotters, and are considered good roadsters. The use of them is increasing for light work, therefore, given to larger horses. It is found now that such work can be more cheaply done by ponies, and they cost less, as they can be reared on short pastures, where larger horses would starve. But the latter of a good class were used to advantage by farmers, and are yet used for the heavier work. Small, promiscuous importations of horses occasionally followed the foregoing, while the farmers continued their



THE TROTTER STALLION MAMBRINO.

annual breeding at home, but this was too generally done at hazard, and often from old mares worn out with work, and totally unfit to breed and mature vigorous colts, but they ignorantly thought the contrary, and have so continued in their error. The main thing which has governed them has been the selection of a stallion was the amount of his fee. They regarded not the pedigree nor the superior powers and make-up. If he was only tolerably good-looking, and very cheap, that was sufficiently satisfactory. What breed could one expect from such a course? Why, nothing but horses too often not worth the cost of their rearing. But there were many exceptions, and the general farming stock reared in America has been fairly good. The most valuable horses, used in America for the improvement of the coach and trotting stock were Messenger and Mambrino, imported from England. A portrait of the latter, who was the handsomer of the two, is presented. With the past five years the form and style as well as the pace of the trotting horse have been greatly improved. These early breeders cared less for looks than for pace, and the question with them was: How fast can he go? Now, a fine form must be coupled with a fast pace. The latter, as a general thing, has marvellously increased from a mile in three minutes to two minutes and eight and one-fourth seconds, and many are sanguine that a few years hence the mile will be done in two minutes. The general public will never care to ride at a fast pace, and the object of a breeding horse up to this is to render him certain, when crossed on common mares, to increase the pace of his offspring, it being desirable to obtain a natural fast horse from them, and to mix with the blood of the hour, and it obliged at any time to be pushed, it may be increased to twelve or thirteen miles for a short time without distress to the horse.

For twenty years or more past the larger European breeds have come into unexpected favor in America, for they are much more than ever before wanted for heavy farm work, city trucking, mining, quarrying, and lumbering. Good race numbers have been imported, and aside from being used in this heavy work, they are carefully bred together here, male and female, each in its own distinct class. The stallions are also numerous and of our largest native breeds, and their progeny are turning out well for the best kind of work carried on in the country. They can be advantageously put to this year younger than common stock, owing to their greater strength. This is a considerable extra advantage in rearing them, and often pays the cost up three years old, when they can be sold at a high price or turned out to heavy work without danger of over-exhausting.

Saddle and Saddle. DETROIT trotted eighty-seven heats better than 2:20, which is more than any

## STYLES OF THE SEASON.

### FASHION'S DECREES TO BE IMPLICITLY OBEYED.

In Order to Be a Thoroughly Well-Dressed Woman You Must Dissolve Self and Pour It Into the Mold Which Fashion Furnishes.

CELEBRATED actresses, who displayed most excellent judgment and a very keen appreciation of the beautiful in "dressing" her female characters, were once asked why she took so little pains to adorn her own person. "Oh, I'm the awful example," she replied, laughing, "I sharpen my imagination by the contemplation of my own plainness." There is a fine philosophy in this reply, I write Shirley Dure in my opinion.

New York. It means that you must suppress personality if you would be great in art; that in order to be a thoroughly well-dressed woman you must dissolve self and pour it into the mold which fashion furnishes you. The moment you attempt to create a style to suit your particular case, you become an eccentric; you may look picturesque, but you can never hope to look stylish.

A FARMER near Appleton, La., owns a horse which will not drink from a watering trough if any of the mules drink first. He does not seem to object to drinking after horses, but draws the line at mules.

Successful horse-trainers, professional base-ball players and United States Senators each get about the same salary. Each requires a peculiar talent to be successful, and who shall say which is the greatest?

A DOWNS hill kite track is to be built at Sedalia, Mo., that is expected to "beat the world." Instead of the track crossing itself at the starting and finishing points, the starting and finishing stretches will run parallel and about ten or fifteen feet apart.

THE well-known brooder, J. F. Martindale, assists in the musical department of the First Presbyterian Church, Independence, Iowa, and the voice of J. W. Mercer, the driver and trainer of horses, is heard in the choir at the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FOR staying qualities, nothing will beat the thoroughbred. A forty-mile race was recently run at Maroon, Montevideo, to see which was the fastest and could stay the longest. There were natives, half-bred, three-fourths-bred and pure-bred stallions in all, and a thoroughbred won easily.

## CURE OF THE TOBACCO HABIT.

This Young Man Relieved His Cravings by Smoking Common Mullein.

One of the Shore Line trains was coming up from New York, says the Boston Herald. A young man entered the smoking car at New London, pulled a book from his grip, and a T. D. from his pocket, filled the T. D., lighted it, and settled comfortably into his seat for the journey.

Pretty soon a pleasant aromatic odor began to pervade the car in his vicinity. It had a suggestion of eucalyptus, but was not eucalyptus. There was a hint of sweet fern, yet it was different.

The drummers who were playing "Whist" in the opposite seats sniffed the air and looked about; so did the old gentleman in the seat in front of the youth with the T. D.

Turned around by the old gentleman by and by and said: "I beg your pardon, young man, may I ask you what you are smoking?"

The young man smiled. "I am trying to break my habit of smoking," he said. "My sweetheart objects to tobacco. She doesn't care how much I smoke if I let the great weed alone. Now you, as a smoker yourself, know that the principal pleasure of smoking comes from the habit of holding the pipe or cigar in the mouth and seeing the smoke curl away. It is quite as much that as the narcotic effects of the nicotine."

"Well, then, I have that pleasure in smoking this substance. But that is not all. While it has a very pleasant taste and odor, burns freely, soothes the nerves and helps materially any rawness of the throat or hoarseness of the voice, it is a peculiar thing about it is that, after smoking it, a cigar or tobacco in any form tastes so badly that a man positively can't smoke it. That's low I am curing myself of smoking tobacco."

"But what is the stuff?" asked the old gentleman.

"Nothing but common mullein," replied the young man, with a smile.

A Boy with a Purpose. Cornelius Vanderbilt's real education was gained in working on his father's farm, and in learning to sail a boat, and drive a horse. He showed in boyhood the very quality which distinguished him as a man—the power of accomplishing things in spite of difficulty and opposition.

When he was twelve years old, his father took a contract for getting the cargo out of a vessel stranded near Sandy Hook and transporting it to New York in lighters.

It was necessary to carry the cargo in wagons across a sandy spot. Cornelius, with a little fleet of lighters, three wagons, their horses and drivers, started from home charged with the management of this difficult affair.

After loading the lighters and starting them for the city, he had to conduct his wagons home by land—a long distance over Jersey sands.

He left the beach with only six dollars, and reached South Amboy penniless, with six horses and three men, all hungry, still far from home, and separated from Staten Island by an arm of the sea half a mile wide, that could only be crossed by paying the ferryman six dollars.

This was a puzzling predicament for a boy of twelve, and he pondered long how he could get out of it. At length he went boldly to the only inn-keeper of the place, and said:

"I have three teams here that I want to get over to Staten Island. If you will lend me the money to pay the ferryman, I'll leave you my best horse, and if I don't send you back the money within forty-eight hours you can keep the horse."

The innkeeper looked into the bright, honest eyes of the boy for a moment, and said: "I'll do it."

He gave the boy the money, and a horse was left in pawn, but he was redeemed within the time promised.

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## THE TOWER OF BABEL.

### A Type of Rock-Weathering Common Near the Rocky Mountains.

The type of erosion of which the illustration is an example is not uncommon in the western highlands of the United States. A number of fine examples are found in the Garden of the Gods, Colorado, and many equally striking ones have been found in or near the various parks of the Rocky Mountains. Along the course of the Colorado River, usually between canyon walls, this type of rock-weathering is common. Frequently there is such an array of spires, monuments, and crested buttes, that among the Indians who occasionally make their way thither, the region is known as the "Land of Standing Rocks." A cluster of rocks of this character presents such a delusive appearance that on one occasion a party of the Geological Survey, for a moment deceived by the close resemblance, believed the cluster to be a city in the distance. In commemoration of the illusion they named it Goblin City. Several clusters became quite well known to travelers, among them the "Dutch Parliament," the "Cathedral Spire," "Gog and Magog," and "Old Mother Hubbard." One, the "Devil's Thumb," has already been described in the pages of this magazine.

The formation of these fantastical specimens of natural architecture is interesting. They are not boulders that have been dumped in their present position by water or ice. It is hardly necessary to say that they have not been formed by successive accre-



EFFECTS IN LACE AND EMBROID.

many more. It all depends upon the ingenuity of the owner. Some gowns improve on being made over, and Protean hands are often skillful enough to give a dress such a changed appearance that its most intimate friends would fail to recognize it. This is quite as much of a talent as the skill of original invention, only it is of a different kind. In the strict sense of the word, no one can be original either in music, literature, dress or anything else, but one can always be quick at adaptation. Jeffer-son didn't originate the Declaration of Independence, he adapted it. Its sentiments were modish at that time, and Jefferson made such an admirable mental garb of them that it fitted all minds; hence, it was a great success.

In my fourth illustration I set before you a charming evening costume in damask, a straw-colored ground with a rose and blue flowers, richly garnished with lace and ribbons. The lace is a very rich and elegant and has high spots of lace and bows.

There is also a lace front over a colored transparency, caught up with bows, while below straight ribbons continue to the edge of this lace front. In some of these elegant evening costumes, the deep lace border ends each side of the Watteau pleat and cascades beneath it to a point below the waist. The delightful little sleeveless figaros are much worn, and they fit almost any house dress, but it is quite essential that they should be richly combined with lace. You may choose either velvet, an old brocade, or old Venetian guipure. The long Russian blouse is also in vogue. With it you must wear a Byzantine girdle, passing it under the Watteau fold. I need hardly say that gowns are to retain their popularity—light grays, silver grays, nickel grays.

There is every reason to believe that the spring jacket will figure at the cool seaside and on the mountain during the entire summer. This modish garment is so long that it really constitutes almost

is made of a strip taken on the cross, and has a seam in the middle in order the better to match the design of the vest. The coming season will show no weakening of the rage for old French styles. Every epoch will be drawn upon for novelties, if you will pardon the bull. For example, the Valois will furnish us toques and puffed sleeves; Louis XIII. will contribute lace effects, berthas in particular. Louis XV. will suggest flowered silks, ribbon effects, bow and Watteau folds and jeweled buckles. From Louis XVI. we shall get, among other things, the Marie Antoinette flounce, while the Directory will make itself felt in the line of large revers and pocket flaps, and the times of the Empire Josephine will be remembered in our girdles and low necks.

I show a dainty empo in my second illustration, a thing of dark-green velvet and passementerie, the velvet being a double fold in front and resting upon a broad band of passementerie, or, if you choose, of gold lace, fluted with an egrette and ostrich tips at the back.

The tailor-made walking dress will hold its place more tenaciously than ever, and it deserves to do so, for the great designers have literally laid awake over the problem of how to make it more fascinating than ever. No woman will admit that she doesn't look well in a tailor-made, and I don't help admiring her courage for an artistic tailor-made is, in one sense of the word, the gown of to-day. You can't be in the fashion without it. It corresponds to the cutaway of male attire. You may, as the men do with that, wear your tailor-made every day, hence it is an economical gown, even when it costs you considerable money.

You will find this gown of to-day pictured in my third illustration. It is the very perfection of outdoor garments,



GRAY CLOTH AND PASSEMENTERIE.

a gown in and of itself, and is made usually with a double row of buttons. The material may be light cloth in harmony with your costume, or in some neutral tint that goes with everything. I hear that it will take on a summery character by being made up in fancy materials, white-black coral or palest style man-fashion. It will be very taking and very useful as well. In fact, it will not be the only straight garment which does not fit the figure, for the capuchines and peleries will have no voice, the pleats starting out directly from the neck. Many such garments will be made up in charming blue and silks, trimmed with lace and jet mixed with gold and fringed all around.

In my last illustration you will find a very stylish design for a gray gown, a silver-gray vienna cloth, with passementerie and lace, and in fact, passing under the belt and reaching to the bottom of the skirt with fringed ends. The bottom of the skirt is also edged with the passementerie. The skirt is made of a single piece of the material, taking the length. The corsage is pleated at the neck in front and the sleeves have long cuffs buttoned. The straight collar is also pleated. The corsage passes under the skirt and hooks invisibly at the back. The front has no seam.

Springs collars for indoors are garnished with lace, black as well as white and brown, for which purpose you make use of Alencon and Chantilly, not forgetting the Russian, which, with its Oriental richness of gold, silver, pearl, turquoise and coral, is extremely decorative when applied with artistic hand.

In order to atone for the striking tightness and plainness of the skirts, there is at times an inclination to over-ornamentation of bodices. This should be most carefully avoided, as the very most not introducing more than three different kinds of materials, two being the safer course. Silk and velvet are safe combinations with jet trimming, the velvet being a darker shade than the silk. The use of black corsets, and very much darker than the other, are seen in many spring costumes.

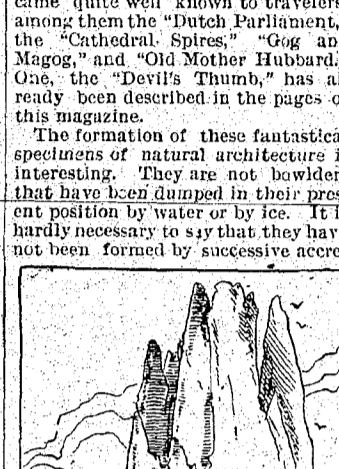
A COAL dealer can't be a musician. He can never learn to run the scale accurately.—Binghamton Republican.

## THE TOWER OF BABEL.

### A Type of Rock-Weathering Common Near the Rocky Mountains.

The type of erosion of which the illustration is an example is not uncommon in the western highlands of the United States. A number of fine examples are found in the Garden of the Gods, Colorado, and many equally striking ones have been found in or near the various parks of the Rocky Mountains. Along the course of the Colorado River, usually between canyon walls, this type of rock-weathering is common. Frequently there is such an array of spires, monuments, and crested buttes, that among the Indians who occasionally make their way thither, the region is known as the "Land of Standing Rocks." A cluster of rocks of this character presents such a delusive appearance that on one occasion a party of the Geological Survey, for a moment deceived by the close resemblance, believed the cluster to be a city in the distance. In commemoration of the illusion they named it Goblin City. Several clusters became quite well known to travelers, among them the "Dutch Parliament," the "Cathedral Spire," "Gog and Magog," and "Old Mother Hubbard." One, the "Devil's Thumb," has already been described in the pages of this magazine.

The formation of these fantastical specimens of natural architecture is interesting. They are not boulders that have been dumped in their present position by water or ice. It is hardly necessary to say that they have not been formed by successive accre-



EFFECTS IN LACE AND EMBROID.

many more. It all depends upon the ingenuity of the owner. Some gowns improve on being made over, and Protean hands are often skillful enough to give a dress such a changed appearance that its most intimate friends would fail to recognize it. This is quite as much of a talent as the skill of original invention, only it is of a different kind. In the strict sense of the word, no one can be original either in music, literature, dress or anything else, but one can always be quick at adaptation. Jeffer-son didn't originate the Declaration of Independence, he adapted it. Its sentiments were modish at that time, and Jefferson made such an admirable mental garb of them that it fitted all minds; hence, it was a great success.

In my fourth illustration I set before you a charming evening costume in damask, a straw-colored ground with a rose and blue flowers, richly garnished with lace and ribbons. The lace is a very rich and elegant and has high spots of lace and bows.

There is also a lace front over a colored transparency, caught up with bows, while below straight ribbons continue to the edge of this lace front. In some of these elegant evening costumes, the deep lace border ends each side of the Watteau pleat and cascades beneath it to a point below the waist. The delightful little sleeveless figaros are much worn, and they fit almost any house dress, but it is quite essential that they should be richly combined with lace. You may choose either velvet, an old brocade, or old Venetian

## REAL RURAL READING

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

Have Inventors Attained Perfection in Agricultural Appliances?—The Use of Chemical Hoe-Killers—A Convenient Which Every Farmer Should Have.

**Old-Time Farming Tools.**  
The man who goes into his field at the present day with his improved tools must fail to appreciate the disadvantages under which former generations of farmers labored. It is only here and there that a trace remains of the implements with which



PRIMITIVE GRAIN CRADLE.

they "worried" the ground. These illustrations have been drawn with an especial attempt at fidelity from implements which are, for the most part, peacefully reposing in out-of-the-way places on one of the oldest New England farms, says the American Agriculturist.

The plow has a wooden mold-board which does not extend forward to the outer, by some four inches. It is nearly covered by two thin sheets of iron. A broad, flat shoe, terminating in a "point" in front, forms the base of the plow. The hoe is a clumsy affair, with a round socket, into which the heavy handle was thrust. The pitchfork was similarly handled. For a soy-suck a vigorous young sapling used to be chosen, and by proper arrangement of cords and poles was bent into the desired shape while still growing. The young tree remained standing until this form became fixed, when it was cut and fastened. The heel of the soyhoe was fastened to the wood by a stout iron ring, or band, made from a driving in several iron wedges, besides which pieces of wood and leather were commonly fitted into the interstices. This fastening was tightened occasionally by a mallet, or mallet-shaped stone wall, where he could use a loose stone as a hammer with which to drive in loosened wedges. The mallet of whetting the soyhoe, or "whetting," as some of the old residents called it, is shown. The



OLD APPLE PRESS.

Chinese press, mallet, crouched under the blade, which rested with its edge upon his shoulder, and in this position started his implement for the next "bout." When the cradle replaced the sickle, it was regarded as a wonderful improvement, but a glance at the illustration will show how far the improved implement was behind the self-binding of the present. The snath, like that of the soyhoe, was made from the stem of a sapling. An old apple-paring machine, was made with a bench upon which the operator sat. The apple was placed upon the fork and a movable piece of wood, with a knife blade fitted in the end, was held upon the apple, being moved across the surface as the fruit was revolved. The old hand cheese press, adds no explanation. Some of the early cart wheels were



OLD-TIME PLOW.

HOE. PITCHFORK. saved entire from the end of an enormous log. The stone drags were perfectly flat on the bottom, not turned up in front, as at present. In general, it may be said that nearly all tools of those early days were rude and unwieldy, but labor was saved and the soil fertile. Will the "improved" implements with which we now conduct the business of husbandry appear as clumsy and inconvenient to our grandchildren as these old relics do to us? It is hardly reasonable to suppose that our inventors have yet attained perfection in agricultural appliances, and that the progressive spirit of the future will be less productive of inventive genius. Cotton will not be handicapped much longer.

## LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY.

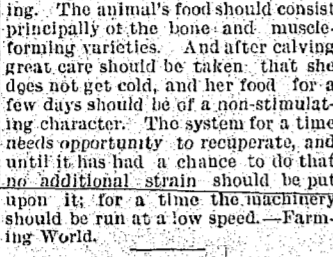
**Cheepster Horn Killers.**

Castile potash for checking horn growth on calves seems to be fully as effective as any of the fluids put up for that purpose, and is cheaper and more readily applied. The potash may be obtained at any drug store; it comes in sticks about the size of a lead pencil, and five cents' worth will suffice for fifteen or twenty calves. The work, to be the most effective and satisfactory, should be done as soon as the little buttons can be definitely located on the calf's head, say, from three days to two weeks of age. Clip the hair away from the embryo horn with a pair of scissors, then with the tip of the finger moisten with water the horn that is to be operated on first. Care must be exercised not to let any drops of water run down the calf's head from the horn, for if it does, the dissolved potash will follow the same channel and cause unnecessary suffering. After moistening the little horn button, take a stick of the potash and wrap a piece of paper around it, leaving a half inch of the lower end exposed. The purpose of the paper is to prevent the fingers coming in contact with the potash. Hold the stick in the hand as one would a pencil, and rub it all over and around the base of the embryo horn; keep the horn moistened while the potash is being used. As soon as the skin begins to soften up and peel off the horn, and it commences to look red, as though the blood was starting through it, is enough, and the other horn may then be treated in a like manner. I have never, in my experience, found a second application necessary. Whatever

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

A Farm-House Consequence.

For women, children, and invalids, it is important during inclement weather, that some form of closet convenience be possessed within the house. It is possible to have a closet within doors, for use of invalids, women, and children, which with ordinary care will be inoffensive and harmless. It is suggested by Mr. J. C. Bayles and described by him in the Chicago Sanitary News, as follows: "The body is a plain pine box. Its sides are not over four inches high; its depth is eighteen inches (measuring from front to back), and its length about thirty inches. It is divided into two compartments, one 18x18 inches, and the other 18x12 inches. The larger of these compartments has no bottom; the smaller has a tight bottom. On top are two covers. The lower cover, hinged to the upper edge of the back, extends all the way across both compartments.



DEVICE FOR INDOOR USE.

In this is cut the seat over the center of the larger compartment. The upper cover is hinged to the lower one, and may be raised independently. It is made the side of the larger compartment only, both covers having a little overhang to facilitate lifting them. The material in and work on such a box will cost anywhere from \$2 to \$3, according to the amount of finish put on it by the carpenter. The receiving vessel is a galvanized iron coal-hod, as large as will stand in the larger compartment, with the covers down. The smaller compartment is filled with dry earth, ashes, peat-dust, or whatever else is used as deodorizer, and a little hand-shovel or scoop is laid in. The closet is then ready for use, which should be preceded by throwing into the coal-hod, as much of the dry material as is needed to cover its bottom an inch deep."

**Cooking Recipes.**  
**PUFFERS FOR TEA.**—Three eggs, one cup of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of butter, one pint of sweet milk, three parts of flour, three teaspoons of baking powder. Bake in muffin-tins and serve warm.  
**FIZZLED EGGS.**—Put a piece of butter the size of a hazel nut in a tea-cup, with a pinch of salt and a little pepper. Break in two eggs without stirring. Set in a pan of boiling water to cook. When the whites are set, serve immediately in the cup they are cooked in.  
**PILAF Pudding.**—One quart of milk, six eggs, a quarter of a pound of seeded raisins, a quarter of a pound of currants, sugar to the taste. Beat the eggs and add them to the milk with the fruit. Pour it in a pudding dish, cover the top with slices of bread well buttered. First dip the bread in the milk, so it may be brown when it is baked. This is generally eaten cold. It may be flavored with lemon or vanilla.  
**Custard Soup.**—One quart rich brown stock, one pint carrot, one teaspoon sugar, one teaspoon salt, one-half salt-sage, pepper, one small onion, sliced. Wash and scrape the carrot; shave off in thin slices a pint of the outer part. Do not use the yellow center. Cook the carrot with the onion in boiling salted water to cover, till very tender. Rub the carrot through a squash strainer. Add the stock and heat again. Add the sugar, salt and pepper, and when hot serve immediately with croutons.

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

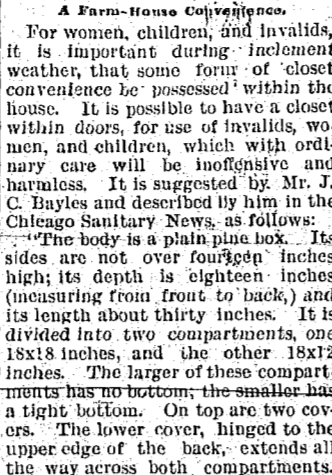
**Spraying Makes Money.**

During the past few years my apples have been so wormy that I resolved to do something to prevent it and so last spring looked around for a suitable force pump that I might try spraying. I found one and just after the bloom had fallen prepared a solution of London purple of one pound to 100 gallons of water. I mixed only one-fourth of this at a time, as my cask was not big enough to hold more. The pump was mixed with a little water as a paste and then added to the water, stirring well before using. I saved off two old cider barrels, a little shorter than the pump, and made a lid to fit tight with a crate lath on each side to keep it in place. I put a little burp on the staves under the lid and then bored holes in the lid for the pump and placed the barrel on a low truck I had and then was ready for business. With a man to drive the team and a man at each barrel with a pump I sprayed seventy-five good trees in about an hour. As a result the trees sprouted yielded a fair crop of good, sound apples, although last season was an exceptionally poor one for fruit. Trees in another orchard with only a road dividing them were left unsprayed and the fruit on them was nearly worthless. From this result I feel much encouraged. This year is my apple year. I have 400 trees and shall give spraying a better trial, leaving about one in ten not sprayed to see the result. I think trees should be sprayed just after the bloom leaves the trees and again in about ten days or before the fruit is large enough to be bud down, as the moth lays the egg in the bloom and it soon hatches and begins to eat its way into the apple, remaining there a time and then eating its way out. I wish others would give their experience to add to this. I also think good cultivation with plenty of potash helps greatly in apple culture. L. C. Rushman, in Farm and Home.

## The Strawberry.

The strawberry is a large feeder, and requires a strong, deep soil, or one fed with rich manures. There should be an early kind and later varieties, so as to protract the season. Stable manures are best; but at the same time the commercial fertilizers, plentiful in potash and phosphoric acid, will prove to be a great aid. The hill system will produce the summer crop. Use manure in the last year's growth; plant with care. It is possible to obtain 300 bushels of strawberries on an acre. Plant in rows four feet apart, and in rows four feet apart. They should be spread out in a proper hole, and covered with fine earth, well pressed about them. In winter, cover with some straw manure, as this mulch will protect the plants and also afford them nourishment during the summer. A new hoe should be set every year. From the new beds we get the largest and most berries.

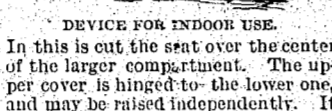
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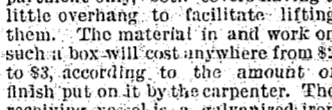
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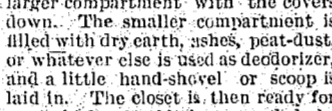
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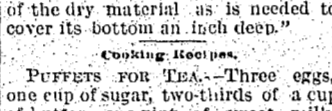
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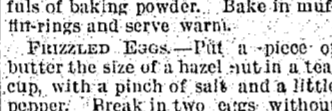
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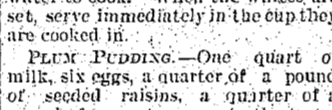
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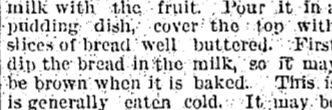
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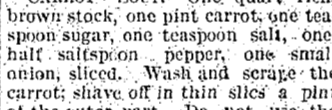
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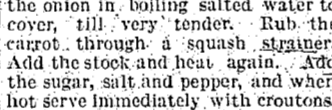
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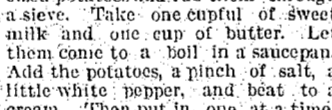
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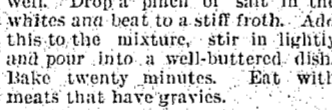
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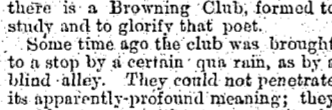
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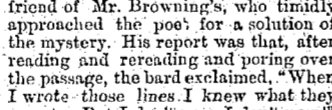
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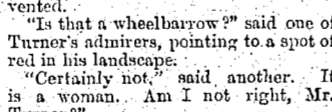
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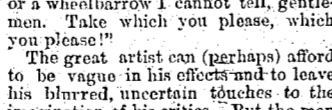
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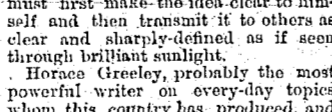
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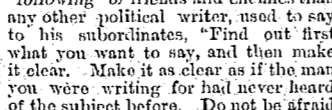
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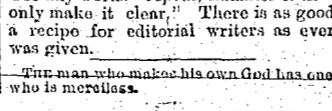
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## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.



THE RECONCILIATION.



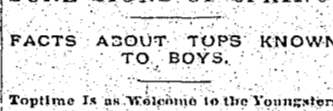
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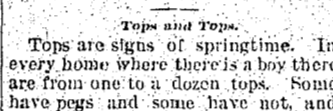
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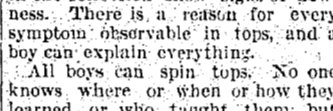
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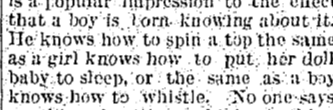
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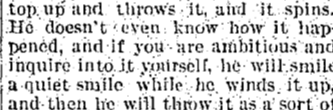
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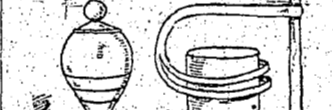
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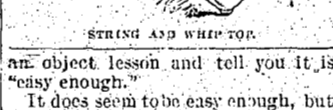
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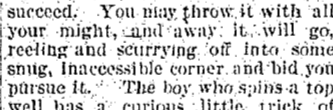
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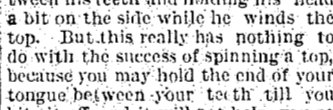
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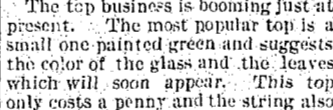
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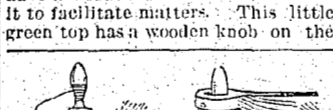
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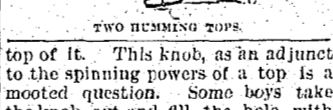
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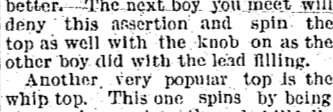
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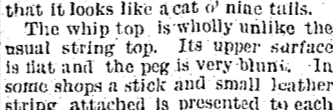
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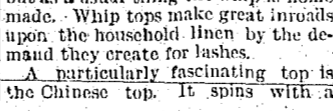
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## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.



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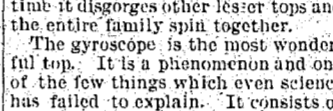
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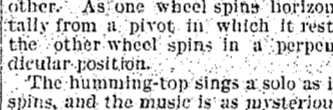
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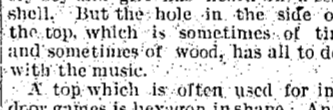
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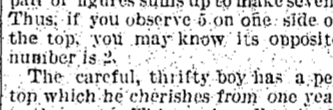
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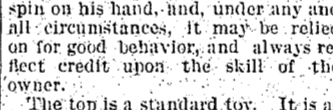
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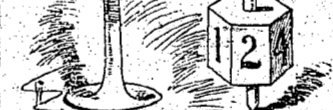
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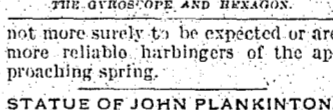
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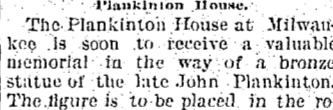
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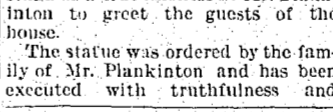
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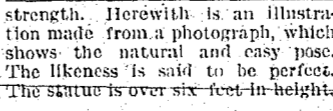
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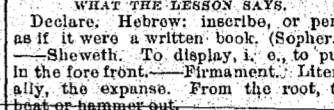
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## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

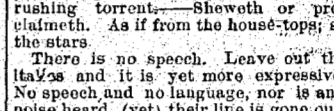
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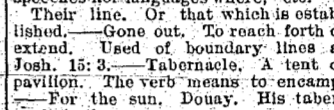
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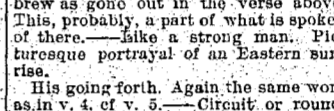
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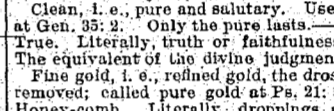
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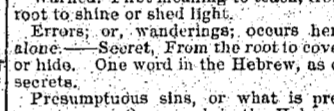
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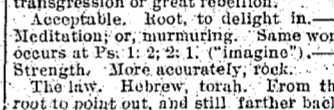
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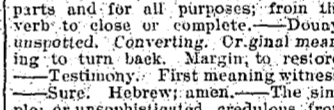
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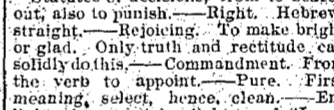
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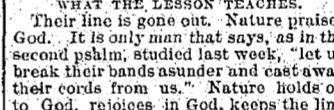
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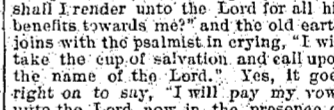
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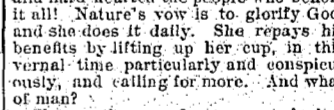
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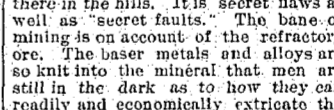
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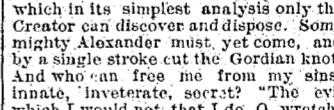
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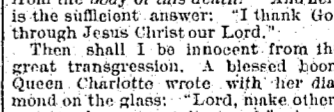
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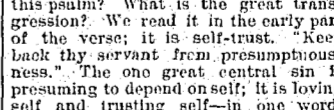
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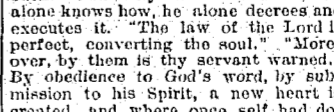
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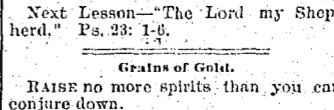
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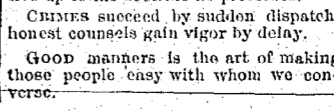
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## MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

**The Beef Sugar Industry Hits Fair to Assume Important Proportions.**—A train at Fort Huron—A disastrous frolic on a straw stack.  
**From Far and Near.**  
Mrs. B. J. Conner was buried at Dundas. She left a husband and two boys, one 2 and the other 4 years of age. She was a niece of the late Gdn. Custer.  
At Pontiac, John Fitzpatrick, an aged attorney, was stricken with paralysis while arguing a motion in court. His condition is serious, but the doctors hope for his recovery one of his eyes.

The coroner's jury in the mill disaster at East Jordan, where six persons were instantly killed, one has since died, and another cannot long survive, has found a verdict that the explosion was caused by low water, but they do not fix the responsibility.

Westfield, Ont. T. R. Mitchell, of Westfield, Ont. was killed by a train while crossing a trestle bridge. He was a wealthy stock raiser.

WM. PRATT, the Mount Forest man who was found by the wayside a few days ago suffering from burns which he said he had received from two men who had robbed him of \$10, has died from his injuries. A general impression of the township is that Pratt was drunk of his own accord, and accidentally set fire to himself. He was 58 years of age.

EMIL KOPKE, a German living two miles northwest of Dundas, met with a very severe accident. While attending an auction sale of farm stock, he, with several others, climbed upon a low straw stack. They soon became engaged in a scuffle, and Kopke was thrown off. Before he could get up another man was thrown down, and the heel of one of his heavy boots struck Kopke on the bridge of the nose, crushing it and cutting a deep gash over one of his eyes.

The State of Michigan lies a little north of the line indicated by the scientific facts at Washington as the most profitable for beet culture, but some good results were obtained here last year, as indicated in a report recently issued by Prof. Kodar, of the Michigan State College. He tabulates returns from sixteen counties in which beets were grown in 1891. The extremes of production are Ottawa twenty-nine and Muskegon eight tons per acre. The average of the whole was fifteen tons, and at least 14 per cent of sugar. Those acres on which the beets were grown are estimated to have yielded about \$50 each, and the report says there is no good reason why, with proper cultivation and attention to the quality of soil, the product should not be from eighteen to twenty tons per acre. The southern part of the State gives especially flattering promise. In Hillsdale County eighteen tons to the acre were raised at a cost of less than one dollar per ton, and the beets were found to contain 15 per cent of sugar. The advantages of the culture are thus summarized: Beets outstrip wheat in value as a cash crop. They promise a reliable market at home, and thus will be avoided the glut sometimes met with in exporting wheat to foreign lands. If properly conducted beet-raising does not exhaust the soil. The chemical materials removed in the finished product are only carbon and water. Beet culture is actually a soil improver, and the preparation of a grain crop, and it has improved the capacity for soil production in France and Germany. Beet-raising compels good farming, with rotation of crops and stock feeding, the latter becoming a necessary part of the routine on a sugar beet farm. The waste of sugar and the pulp from which the sugar has been extracted, make excellent feed for the fattening of cattle. To obtain the best results the sugar factory should go along with the cultivation of the beet. Prof. Kodar assigns to the beet the following benefits: Beet culture is a capital for one or more factories, and that in time the sugar-be

# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.  
THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1892.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

### Republican State Convention.

A state convention of the republicans of Michigan will be held at the Detroit Hotel, Detroit, on Thursday, April 14, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating electors of President and vice-President of the United States, and electing four delegates at large, and four alternate delegates at large to the republican national convention, to be held in Minneapolis, Tuesday, June 7, 1892; also for the purpose of selecting a chairman of the state central committee and two members thereof from each congressional district, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

In compliance with the resolutions adopted in Detroit, June 23, 1890, the secretary of each county convention will forward to the secretary of the state central committee, Detroit, Mich., by the earliest mail after the delegates to the state convention are chosen, a certified list of such delegates as are entitled to seats in the state convention from their respective counties.

JAMES McMILLAN, Chairman.  
WM. R. BATES, Secretary.

Farmers will make a note of this: Exports of broadstuffs for February of this year amount to \$23,850,990, as against \$8,349,997 for the same time last year.

Patrick Walsh of Augusta, Ga., introduced Senator Hill as "one of the ablest, purest, honest, and best exponents of Democracy in the country." Of course he is, and it takes the kind of a man David Hill is, to be that kind of an exponent of that kind of a political faith.

French aggression continues in Morocco and Dahomey. The Dark Continent, will, in a few years, be divided up among the great European powers. Then will come disputes over the boundary lines between them, and a spark of war in Africa may set all Europe in a blaze. —Blade.

The New York legislature has decided that the New York exhibit at the World's Fair must be closed on Sunday. A spasm of virtue must have struck that body, for a few weeks ago it did not hesitate to steal the entire control of the government of the Empire state. —Blade.

The bill introduced in the House of Representatives to repeal the tin-plate duty should be called "a bill to put the people at the mercy of a foreign trust." The British tin plate trust is one of the strongest and most unscrupulous of foreign trusts, and the Democrats are giving it all the aid and comfort in their power. —Blade.

The Farmers Alliance is in a ferment in the South. The shelving of the Bland Silver Bill has opened their eyes to the fact that the Democrats in Congress do not propose to push the distinctively Alliance schemes. The third party will put separate tickets in the field, and claims to be able to carry Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama and South Carolina. —Blade.

In the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of Bicycles, Balls, Guns, Fishing Tackle, etc. and the Detroit Times remembering this fact, once more comes to the front with a dozen and one such prizes for hustling boys (and girls too) who can get new subscribers for the Times. Drop them a card for circulars and full information.

British tin plates rose from \$4.87 a box to \$5.25 when the American industry created in 1864 was crushed out by a Treasury ruling transferring a cent in the law. It went down to \$3.04 last year, according to "Bylander's Birmingham Iron Trade Circular," under the competition created by the McKinley Bill. —New York Press.

During the calendar year 1890 we imported cotton ties to the value of \$521,451. In the calendar year 1891 we imported them to the value of \$13,558. The McKinley tariff had started up cotton tie mills, and this made the difference. In the meantime the price of cotton ties to the cotton growers has fallen 20 per cent. Yet the democrats want to hand the American market over to foreigners again. —New York Press.

The Democrats howl about subsidies and at the same time defend the only subsidy given by this government. The secret of this defense is that the one existing subsidy is for the benefit of the Tammany city and the democratic states of the Southeast. It is the Southern fast mail and it costs the government \$205,000 a year, while in the North and West we are allowed fast mails only where the business done will pay for them. —Chicago Int. Ocean.

The democrats won in Blaine, last week, but eight votes were cast by men from Tooley's camp, who were brought to the polls by the proprietor, and who stood by and saw them vote, when he marched them back to camp, to their regular duties.

Congressman Harter (Dem.) of Ohio says that the passage of a free coinage bill would cost the Democratic party "the votes of the soldiers, of depositors in savings institutions, of wage earners generally, and the support of nearly everybody else, except the 'silver kings', bullion owners and the devil".

Ex-Senator J. Wright Giddings, of Cadillac, is being prominently mentioned as a most suitable candidate this year for lieutenant governor on the republican ticket. His clean record, signal ability for the position, and the locality from which he comes, all strengthen his chances for that nomination. Mr. Giddings has been in active public life for the past six years. He served two terms as state senator from the 26th district, being re-elected by an increased plurality. —Kalamazoo.

The United States Treasury department has issued notice that only American seamen may be permitted to work on vessels flying this country's flag. This will shut out a great number of Canadians, who have been employed heretofore on American vessels. An exception is made, of course, in favor of vessels which may be deprived of full crews in Canadian ports by desertion or otherwise, but the engagement of aliens on such occasions must be only temporary.

One of the surprises, Monday, was the election of Al. Emery and the defeat of James White, in Denton township, for Supervisor. The result evidences to the fact that money (and the Republicans always have plenty of it) is a more effective factor in gaining votes than personal influence. —Hos. common Democrat. Oh yes, but who was bought? Democrats of course, if any were purchased. But since the McKinley bill became a law they cost but \$2.00, and this is tax on luxuries, that candidates can indulge in. In Blaine township this county, the candidate for Supervisor on the Democratic ticket, so it is said, paid \$5.00 each for votes.

We notice in some of our democratic exchanges they are claiming that it was a republican Supreme court, that knocked out the outrageous gerrymander of the democratic legislature in Wisconsin. This is not the case. The court of that state is composed of three democratic judges and two republican, but the gerrymander was so unfair, that even all the democratic judges condemned it, and the decision was by a unanimous bench. To show how unfair it was we will just instance two counties. La Crosse county, republican, with a population of 38,801, was given only one member of the assembly, while Manitowish county, democratic, with a population of 37,361, or 1440 less than La Crosse, was given three members of the assembly. No regard was paid to the requirements of the constitution of the state, the only object being to so distort the state as to secure the election of a democratic United States senator. The democratic papers are making a great howl about the bill before the Ohio legislature re-districting the congressional district of that state; so that only five districts are given to the Democrats while the Republicans have thirteen seats and a good chance in three others, but even this is better than the Democratic arrangement in that State, whereby the Republicans with a majority in the State of over 20,000 only have seven out of twenty-one congressmen. The present bill, which is so strongly condemned, is much more favorable to the Democrats, for should they secure 20,000 majority in the State they would have a greater proportion of the congressional delegation. But of all disreputable gerrymanders in the history of the nation that recently perpetrated by the Democratic legislature of Missouri excels them all. At the last presidential election in that State the Democrats cast 261,945 votes to 236,253 by the Republicans, yet the party that is howling so about Ohio, so re-districted the State that the Republicans have only one representative to fourteen Democrats. Has any person heard of the outrageous injustice? —Cheboygan Tribune.

A Golden Nugget.

A strange novelty is this golden table corn, with its beautiful rich cream color. It is claimed by those who know it that it is very sweet, early and tender, and a superior corn. We notice Vick recommends it very highly. The Floral Guide, which comes to us bringing a bouquet of carnations on the front cover, with a splendid bunch of Brilliant Poppies on the back, gives full description of this new corn, which is only 15 cents a packet. Vick's Floral Guide is worthy a place in the home of anyone who expects to make a garden the coming spring. By all means send 10 cents to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., for the Guide, and you can deduct this amount from your first order. It will pay you well.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, '92.

Vice President Morton definitely settled a question that had, owing to statements made both ways, become somewhat doubtful, by stating that he had never said that he would not accept a renomination, and that he would accept it if the convention sees fit to tender it to him, and would go into the fight with vigor, but that he will not be a participant in any scramble for the nomination. This mainly way of stating his position is commended on all sides, and will add to the popularity which Mr. Morton so justly enjoys, whether he be renominated or not.

After lots of trouble that specimen of democratic statesmanship, the free wool bill, which makes the farmers' product raw-wool compete with the foreign product brought in free of duty, while it gives the manufacturer of woolen goods an average protection of 39 per cent, has gotten through the House, although it was demonstrated, in a days filibustering, that the republicans of the House could, had they been so disposed, have compelled the democrats either to have abandoned the bill or to have adopted a closure rule to pass it. But the republicans were perfectly willing for the democrats to pass the bill, knowing that it would help largely towards making the election of a republican President and Congress, next November, a certainty.

The reason the State department has not made public the details of the reciprocity treaty recently negotiated with France is that the treaty does not become binding until it is ratified by the French Chamber of Deputies, before which it is now pending. Representative Hitt, of Illinois, is understood to be slated as Whitelaw Reid's successor as Minister to France. It would be difficult to find a man better fitted for the place.

Jerry Simpson is accused of trying to prevent the passage of the bill for the opening of the Cherokee strip, at the present session of Congress. The strip adjoins the district, which has the misfortune to have Jerry for its Representative in Congress, and if it should be thrown open to settlement before the election Jerry fears that so many of his constituents will go there that his re-election already improbable, will be an absolute impossibility, so he is said to have been quietly working to get the bill left over to the next session, while he was pretending to his constituents to be working hard to push it through at once. Members of the committee having the bill in charge do not expect the bill to pass at this session.

Secretary Blaine has few closer or more confidential friends than Whitelaw Reid, who spent several days here this week discussing and explaining the two treaties he negotiated with France; and in view of the rumors recently freshly started about Mr. Blaine's becoming a candidate for the Presidential nomination, his words on the nomination are important. He said, just after spending a day with Mr. Blaine: "I see no reason, if he wishes it, why Mr. Harrison should not be nominated. His administration has been a clear one and acceptable to the people, and, with Mr. Blaine out of the way, I think there will be but little opposition. Mr. Blaine is not a candidate. I believe every word he said in his letter. He meant what he said."

The investigation of the Pension Office has now been going on a month, and the only result is that the House is asked to authorize the payment of \$10 a day to a stenographer for an indefinite period.

According to a Treasury statement issued this week the circulation per capita on the first day of April was \$24.68.

The Chinese minister is making a very great mistake in trying to influence the action of the Senate upon the anti-Chinese bill by making threats. There are some Senators who will oppose the bill, because of their belief that it is wrong, even to accomplish an end very much desired, to violate obligations contained in treaties with China; but if the minister keeps up his threats of withdrawing from this country and severing diplomatic relations with us, he will probably find that there will be no opponents to the bill when it comes before the Senate for action upon it. The present anti-Chinese law expires in less than a month by limitation, and the probabilities are that the bill shutting out all Chinese, except those officially connected with the government of that country which was passed by the House this week, under a suspension of the rules, will before that time have become a law.

Several very exciting speeches have been made in the Senate this week, on Senator Morgan's silver resolutions, notably that of Senator Wolcott, of Colorado who attacked Mr. Harrison and the administration because the House failed to pass the silver bill when it was up the other day.

Senator Hale's resolution calling up on the Secretary of State for copies of all agreements made with other countries relating to reciprocity has been adopted.

The democratic joy over the ungrounded rumor that ex-Speaker Reed intended retiring from Congress at the end of his present term was very short-lived.

## CLOSING OUT SALE!

As we shall not carry the following named goods in stock, after disposing of what we now have on hand, we have concluded to offer our entire stock of

**HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES**

—at—  
Prices that will sell them,  
Regardless of cost to us.  
Now is your chance for Bargains!

You ought to get prices on  
—our—

**CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!**

—and also on—

**HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED**

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the furthest.

Do not forget the place. It is at the store of

**D. B. CONNER,**

Grayling - - - - - Michigan.

**IF YOU WANT  
A LUMBER WAGON**

ROAD WAGON, OR

**CARRIAGE?**

—A—

**REAPER, OR MOWER OR DRILL?**

—A—

**PLOW, OR HARROW OR CULTIVATOR?**

OR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS?**

—CALL ON—

**O. PALMER, - Grayling, Mich.**

Cheney.  
"The mountain labored and brought forth a mouse." At the recent election in Center Plains, the board declared a tie in the vote for Supervisor, between F. P. Richardson and Chas. Silsby. Lots were cast, and Silsby (Rep.) declared elected. The next day it was found that the Board of Supervisors stood four to four outside of this town, and then our interested democrats, of this town, did kick. It was ascertained that one ballot, cast by a democrat, was thrown out of the count as void, and they were determined by some means to have that vote counted, and the devious methods resorted to would have done honor to a heathen Chinese. We are not informed how the result was reached, but on Tuesday the ballot box was opened, and the disputed ticket found to be for Mr. Silsby, and "the war is over."

New Tariff Documents.  
Three admirable documents have just been issued by the American Protective Tariff League.

No. 10, "Farmer and the Tariff" is a complete revision of an article, which proved very popular in 1888. No. 53 is entitled "Free Trade England and Protection United States". No. 54 embraces the reports of the Minority of the Ways and Means Committee on the bills to put Wool, Binding Twine and Cotton Bagging on the Free list. The document publications of the League now embrace fifty-four numbers all of which will be sent to any address for Fifty Cents. Address Wilbur F. Wakeham, Gen'l. Sec'y., -135 West 23d Street, New York.

## HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

IT IS THE VERDICT

OF THE PEOPLE,

THAT OUR

**LINE OF SPRING GOODS**

Surpasses any that was ever before shown in Grayling, or vicinity, and it will repay all that are in need

---of---

**DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS,**

**CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES AND**

**Gent's. Furnishing Goods,**

**TO CALL AND**

Inspect my Stock, as I can save them Money, by so doing. No trouble to show Goods.

**H. JOSEPH,**

GRAYLING, MICH.

**REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.**

I HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:  
A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street.  
The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets.  
Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable.  
Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.  
Several choice lots on Brink's addition.  
GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogumaw Street. Cheap.  
A number of good farms.  
Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.  
Fine Brick Store in Hudson.  
Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.  
Jan 29, 92

O. PALMER.

**UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!**

**AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS**

Will be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASES and BURIAL CASES; Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

**AMBROSE CROSS**

HAS returned to Grayling to stay, and opened a

**BLACKSMITH SHOP**

next to the Bridge, on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

Horse-shoeing and Repairing promptly attended to. Prices reasonable.

May 21, 91, tf

**MARVIN & BROOKE,**

ITHACA, MICH.,  
GROWERS OF LEADING VARIETIES

**Strawberry Plants**

Our Plants and Prices will please you. Send your address for Price List.

**Patents**  
Scientific American Agency for  
TRADE MARKS, PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, ETC.  
For information and free Handbook write to  
MUNN & CO., 311 Broadway, New York.  
Office hours for securing patents in America.  
Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the  
Scientific American  
Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Sent without cost. Yearly, \$3.00, a year \$10.00 in advance. Address MUNN & CO., Publishers, 311 Broadway, New York.

Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.  
\$500,000 to Invest in Bonds,  
Issued by cities, counties, towns and school districts of Michigan. Offers of these municipalities about to issue bonds will find it to their advantage to apply to this bank. Bonds and blanks for proceedings required without charge. All communications and enquiries will have prompt attention. This bank pays 4 per cent. on deposits, compounded semi-annually (Feb. 1892). S. D. ELWOOD, President.

**THIS PAPER**

# The Quinlan's

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1892.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Blank receipts for sale at this office. Goblets at Jackson & Masters' for 3 cents a piece.

The residence of Ernest Byer went up in smoke at Alpena.

Blank receipts for sale at this office, with or without stubs.

O. J. Bell has gone to the U. P. on business.

George Chubb, drunk, suspended sentence.

Fig Jam, something new. Try it, at Claggett & Pringle's.

The Noss Jollities are coming to Grayling.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

Miss Nora Masters is teaching in District No. 4, in this town.

The Noss Jollities at the Opera House, Tuesday, April 19th.

Jackson & Masters are selling their entire stock of overcoats at cost.

Timothy Cox, will teach the spring term in the Abell district, in Blaine.

Messrs. Jackson & Master handle the Western Cottage Organ.

Mr. W. H. Niles, of Oscoda county, was in town last Friday.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant.

Albert Colson and Michael McDermitt, drunk. Suspended sentence.

A nobby line of Mens' and Boys' stuff hats, at Claggett and Pringle's.

Michael Conway, drunk, fined two dollars and cost of suit. Paid.

A fine line of shirts and neckties always on hand, at Jackson & Masters'.

John Dobson, James McDonald, and John Dui, vagrants. Suspended sentence.

Be sure and see The Noss Jollities in Musical Comedy, at the Opera House, April 19th.

Garden seed of all descriptions at the store of S. H. & Co.

G. L. Alexander was in Bay City, attending the Congregational convention, yesterday.

A. J. Marsh is building a house on Ogemaw Street.

John London came down from camp Friday, and shook hands with the boys.

Gents, call and see our 3.50 shoe, which is a bargain. S. H. & Co.

New Spring Goods arriving every day, of the latest styles, at the store of S. H. & Co.

P. Aebli, of Blaine, came in and helped us through a big press of work, the past week.

Singer Sewing machines for sale on the installment plan, by F. R. DECKROW.

Miss Edith Babbitt is teaching school in the north part of the county, near Waters.

The finest line of Laces and Embroideries ever received in town, at Claggett and Pringle's.

A representation of a Michigan lumber camp will be on exhibition at the World's Fair.

Have you seen those elegant Knit Working Jackets, for \$3.50 and \$4.00 a piece, at Jackson and Masters'?

Easter Services at the Presbyterian church on next Sabbath evening. All are cordially invited to attend.

A fine line of Ladies' Slippers, just received, at Claggett & Pringle's. Prices lower than ever.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have shut down the mill for a few days, for repairs.

Jackson & Masters are offering the balance of their stock of Fancy China and Glass Ware, at cost.

A break in the engine at the planing mill last week, gave the boys a few days rest.

If you want a first class Sewing Machine, buy the American or Domestic of Jackson & Masters.

Wind Mill and Well Supplies of all kinds, prices as low as good work will warrant. F. DECKROW.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Geo. Fauble, of Grove, sent to this office last Tuesday, a winter radish weighing 6 pounds 13 ounces.

Claggett and Pringle are filling their store jam full of new goods. Bargains in every department. Prices lower than ever.

The Noss Jollities will take Summer Boarders and make "A Quick Match" at the Opera House Tuesday, April 19th. Engage your seats in advance for we predict a large House.

Hubbard Head, of South Branch township, was in town last Tuesday, and while here made us a pleasant call. He sold six head of cattle to Oscoda county farmers last week. Mr. H. is booming Cleveland now.

If you want to purchase Boots and Shoes at very low prices, go to the store of D. B. Conner.

George Marsh has gone back to his farm in South Branch, for his spring work.

Just received at Claggett and Pringle's, a new and complete stock of Mens' and Children's Hats. All the latest styles.

Miss Maggie Lamond is a welcome guest, at Mrs. D. B. Conner's, this week.

My stock of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers, now daily arriving, are being marked way down, says O. J. Bell.

Commercial men say that The Noss Jollities gives one of the cleanest and best musical performances of any company traveling.

There are 22,000,000 feet of lumber on the docks at Cheboygan, 3,000,000 less than last year. The stock of logs exceeds 12,000,000 feet.

Ladies go the store of S. H. & Co., and make a selection from the largest stock of Sun Shades in the city. They are beautiful and prices to suit every body.

Mr. R. C. Graham was fortunate in having insurance on his furniture at the time of the fire last week. The loss has been adjusted at \$428.00.

Do not forget that Salling, Hanson & Co. are closing out their stock of Clothing below cost. Now is a good time to get a Spring suit.

Buy the Maud S. force pump, the best in the world. F. DECKROW.

Hubbard Head, of South Branch, made us a friendly call on Monday. He reports his stock in fine condition this spring.

Wm. Brink has a few bushels of JERSEY PEACHBLOW POTATOES for sale. They are early, and superior in quality to any variety grown in this section.

If you are going to paint this year, be sure to call at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co., where you can secure the best paints in the market, at lowest prices.

Mr. Wm. Wilson from Pontiac has moved onto his farm in the south east part of town, and is putting up a new house.

Louis Myers, arrested for vagrancy, last Friday, was let off on suspended sentence. John Kish, same offense, and same disposition of case.

C. V. Horton, who has been in the south part of the state for the winter, returned Saturday to be in time for the spring work on the farm.

Democratic township officers, when elected, are qualifying, by calling on their republican neighbors to go on their bonds.

For Hats and Caps at low prices, go to the store of D. B. Conner, as he intends to close out his stock of these Goods at low prices.

D. B. Conner proposes to close out his entire stock of Boots, Hats and Caps, so as to make room for a different line of Goods.

Niel Patten came down from Frederic, Saturday and bought the first plow for the season. Last year's drought has not disheartened him.

It is time to secure and set your shade trees for this year. We hope to see at least a thousand set out in the village this season.

For anything in the shoe line, do not fail to examine my stock before purchasing. I am satisfied I can please you. O. J. BELL.

The school inspector elected by the democratic woodmen, from Tohey's camp, in Blaine, can neither write or read and can hardly speak a word in the English language.

Rosecommon county elected a republican board of supervisors and the township elected the entire republican ticket. Mr. Sly is now very shy. —West Branch Herald.

The Citizens of Grayling and vicinity, will find Claggett and Pringle's headquarters for Gents', Ladies' and Children's Shoes, for the season of ninety-two. Goods guaranteed. —Prices rock-bottom.

Lewis, the author of a new style of spelling and penmanship, will represent Frederic township on the Board of Supervisors this year. He must have a solid that "rone Koo."

Michael Conner and Fred. Preston were arrested for drunkenness, and were discharged with a suspended sentence hanging over them, by Justice Woolburn.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have an over stock of fancy pants, ranging from four to six dollars, which will be close out at a bargain. Come and make your selection.

St. Ignace's G. A. R. post is making extensive preparation for the celebration on Memorial day. All parts of the adjacent counties will be invited.

An unusually full Republican convention was held at the Court House, April 8th, pursuant to call. The utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. After the usual preliminaries, O. Palmer was elected delegate to the State Convention, and Geo. L. Alexander to the Congressional Convention, each with power of substitution.

O. J. Bell is selling a Shoe for Men and women, for \$2.00, that usually sell for \$2.50 cash. Call and see them, they are dandies!

"C. A. Snow & Co's. pamphlets, Information and Advice about Patents, Caveats, Trademarks, Copyrights, etc., may be obtained free at this office."

Gov. Winans has issued his proclamation, for Arbor day, April 27. If not ready on that day, honor the proclamation by planting more trees, some other day.

At the election in Big Creek, Oscoda county last week, there was a complete revolution from last years democratic victory. The republican ticket, headed by Charles Noble for supervisor, was elected by eleven majority.

The Supervisors of Montmorency county are running a full page advertisement of the resources of that county, and its advantages, in the Atlanta TRIBUNE, for the purpose of attracting settlers.

Chas. F. Kelley, of Frederic, was elected Treasurer, with the aid of Democratic votes. It was a severe case of necessity, as there is not a single democrat in that Township who could give a bond.

It is reported that A. B. Royce, of Luzerne, has been offered a bonus to remove his saw and grist mill to Grayling and contemplates going there. It will be a great loss to Big Creek township. —Mio Mail.

Easter Opening of Patterns, Hats and Bonnets, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 14th, 15th and 16th. Grandest display ever in Grayling.

Those purchasing to the amount of \$3.40 will have their fair paid one way in a radius of 30 miles. Mrs. S. P. SMITH, Grayling.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. —Rev. N. J. Geyer Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

Sabbath School every Sabbath at 11:45 A. M., immediately following the morning service.

Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 6:30 o'clock.

Services by the Y. P. S. C. B. every Sabbath at 6:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

The editor of the Monitor, at Oscoda, Mich., is in danger of being tarred and feathered and escorted out of town on a rail, for publishing an article making the nominees on the democratic ticket, for the city election appear to be blacklegs and toughs of the lowest grade. —Ex.

George Marion was arrested last week for carrying concealed weapons, and sentenced to ninety days in the Detroit House of correction. The only trouble in the case is that he could not be received at that institution, for the offence, and was of course discharged.

I case of fire you will find 250 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose, coupled together and wound on a Hose Cart (ready for use) in a room under wood-shed at the school house. Prof. Benkelman and the janitor, Henry Trumley, each have a key to this room. A wrench for the School Hydrant is with Hose Cart. DIRECTOR.

MARRIED. —at the Presbyterian parsonage, of Grayling, Mich., April 4th, 1892, by Rev. Geyer, Mr. Hugh Gilmore, of Kalkaska, Mich., and Miss Bertha Smith, of this county.

Also by the same, at the residence of the bride's brother, on April 9th, 1892, Mr. Thorbold Cornelius Boeson and Miss Alga Grouleff, both of Grayling, Mich.

E. G. Payne, of South Branch, was arrested on complaint of Hubbard Head, for illegal voting. His examination was begun Tuesday and continued to next Monday. No one acquainted with the facts, believes that Mr. Payne is guilty. He has been temporarily absent, at work, but has not lost his residence in that town.

The Ladies Aid Society will give an Experience Social at the W. R. G. hall, May 18th. All persons interested in the congregation will meet at Mrs. J. M. Jones, Monday afternoon at four o'clock, and anyone wishing to pledge \$1.00 will call on Mrs. Mickelson, Benson-Taylor or Hanson.

Having just returned from the eastern market, and have secured a full line of all the latest Novelties, including a class of goods especially adapted for Easter.

Having secured extremely low prices can sell for the same that other dealers have to pay. Mrs. S. P. SMITH, Grayling.

Mr. Wm. Mantz has just purchased of Mr. C. M. Norris, of Saginaw, one of the finest pianos ever brought to Grayling, it being a Hallet & Davis Grand Upright. The case is of rich San Domingo Mahogany, the three front panels most elaborately carved out of the solid wood, for which the artist alone receives \$50 for just the carving. It is a very large instrument, being four feet ten inches in height, and with its many new improvements is a piano that one may well feel proud of. Mr. Mantz is to be congratulated in his selection, for the grand reputation the Hallet & Davis have won during the past sixty years places it at the very front of the standard pianos of the world.

The governor has designated Thursday, April 28th, 1892, as Arbor day. We trust that our citizens will observe Arbor Day by planting trees along our streets and highways.

Recent events have developed the fact that there is at least one poor miserable abortion, that professes to belong to the Democratic party. —Roscommon Democrat. As the election returns indicate that there is but one democrat up there, the conclusion is fearful to contemplate. It must be true if Sly says so, but why give yourself away? —West Branch Herald. Must be a mistake as to location as we were under the impression that he lived here.

Sheriff Wakeley has received a letter from Thomas Manning, who was sent from here to Jackson, for stealing a trunk. He expresses himself as very thankful to the Sheriff for his kindness during his long incarceration here, while awaiting trial. He is at work in the shop, and has already figured that his time will expire July 2d, 1894, if he makes all the good time possible, which he is determined to do. The good advice given by the sheriff seems to have had a good effect.

At the meeting for the completion of the organization of the Republican Club, Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected, and time fixed for regular meetings:

President—John Ham. Secretary—D. B. Conner. Treasurer—Wm. Woodburn. Vice President—Chas. Ingerson. T. P. VICE PRESIDENTS. Beaver Creek—John Hanna. Center Plains—H. T. Shafer. South Branch—E. G. Payne. Ball—Geo. Hartman. Grove—Geo. Fauble, Sr. Blaine—P. Aebli. Maple Forest—Ben. Sherman. Frederic—Chas. F. Kelley. Grayling—R. McElroy.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Wm. A. Masters, Grayling. Wm. S. Chalger, Grayling. Chas. F. Kelley, Frederic. P. Aebli—Blaine.

Club meetings: First Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock p. m.

The utmost enthusiasm prevails here, as all over the state, in the belief that the Grand Old Party is on the march to complete victory.

For Sale. I WILL SELL any of my houses or lots on favorable terms. For particular information, call on JOSEPH CHARRON. May 3, t. f.

Notice. There will be a special examination held for the teachers of Crawford Co., in the Court House at Grayling, commencing on Friday, April 29th, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

W. F. BENKELMAN, COMM'R.

For Sale or Exchange. SMITH & BEATTY offer for sale, or will exchange for other property, their imported Norman Percheron Stallion. He is 7 years old, sound, kind, and all right every way. He is worth too much for work. Will trade for good work team.

Notice. The semi-annual meeting of the Crawford County Farmers Association, will be held at the Odell school house on Saturday, April 16, '92, at P. M., for the purpose of electing officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before it. By order of President, R. W. WILCOX, Sec.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist.

It Should Be in Every House. J. B. Willson, 371 Clay St., Sharpburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe", when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cookport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c. and \$1.00.

Electric Bitters. This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular it need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, and will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Consumption and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50c. and 1.00 per bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store. 5

Notice. E. M. Roffee, has some desirable Lots on Peninsula Avenue, Michigan Avenue and Chestnut Street. Being agent for the same will give price &c. Wm. WOODBURN. Oct. 22 11.

LIVE AND LET LIVE. IF you want a Harness Shop in your town, please patronize it by bringing in your work. It will be promptly done. Prices Reasonable. A. H. TOWSLEY, Prop'r.

Gunsmith Shop. I WILL open up the old blacksmith shop near the bridge, where I will make and repair guns and do other work in my line. Repairing of machinery a specialty. Terms reasonable. Give me a call. H. B. WILLIAMS. Aug. 18th, '87.

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The best low-priced periodical ever printed anywhere, in any language. Twenty-four to thirty-two large pages monthly, equal to more than a hundred pages of the ordinary sized magazine.

More than a dozen departments, each putting itself in closest touch with the wants and needs of the home.

Literature of the very highest standard, contributed by the best and most popular writers of the day.

Holds all its old friends, and is continually making hosts of new ones. Wherever it goes, it goes to stay—becomes a part of the home life and thought and conscience in every family.

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS", but in these days of sharp competition, there is no permanent success without merit. The Home Magazine has won its present enviable place in American literature, and in the homes and hearts of the people, by deserving it.

We have made arrangements by which we can furnish this valuable periodical, and the Associated Home Magazine, for \$1.00 in advance. Do not miss this opportunity to secure your home paper, and a valuable family portrait in addition for a little more than the price of the one.

Patents. C. A. SNOW & CO. Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Notice for Publication. U. S. LAND OFFICE, at Grayling, Mich. March 24th, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Grayling, Mich., on April 19, 1892, viz: Horace B. Hubbard, Homestead Application No. 324 for the N. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 Sec. 3, Tp. 28 N. R. 4 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Nels P. Salling, John Leese, Charles Shellenbarger, Edgar H. Wainwright, of Grayling, Mich.

OSCAR PALMER, Register.

SPEND YOUR VACATION ON THE GREAT LAKES. Visit picturesque Mackinac Island. It will only cost you about \$15 from Detroit or \$18 from Cleveland for the round trip, including meals and berths. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand, romantic spot; its climate is most invigorating. Save your money by traveling between Detroit and Cleveland, via the D. & C. Line. Fare \$2.25. This division is equipped with two new steamers, "City of Detroit" and "City of Cleveland", now famous as the largest and most magnificent on fresh water. Leave every night, arriving the following morning at destination, making week connection with all morning trains. Passenger steamer, four trips per week between Mackinac, Mackinac Island, "The Rock" and Marquette. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit & Cleveland Steamship & Co., Detroit, Mich.

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Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

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By special arrangement we offer to extend your subscription to this paper for one year, and send The Christian Union one year to a new subscriber, for the very low combination price named above. No other paper in town is able to make this offer. Don't miss this opportunity to secure two papers that you want, at so low a price. Address this office.

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This is the Farmers' Market and Business Paper. It gives the latest and most extended reports of the live stock, grain, fruit and other markets, of any paper published in the interest of farmers. We will send it from now until January 1st, 1893, for \$1. AGENTS WANTED. Address: GIBBONS BROTHERS, 40 and 42 Larned Street West, Detroit, Mich.

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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

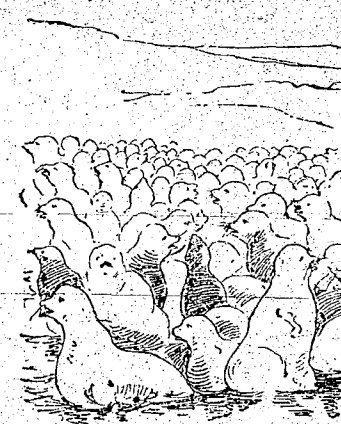
## ALASKA AND THE SEAL.

### EPOCHS LEADING TO THE BEHRING SEA MUDDLE.

Uncle Sam's Northernmost Possession—Its Discovery by Russia and Subsequent Purchase by the United States—The Trouble with England.

A Prohibitive Land.

HERE is the most profound ignorance prevailing in the United States regarding Alaska generally. The territory is the ultimate thule of northern travel upon the American continent. It is a land of furs and glaciers, of ice and mystery. The summer seasons of recent years have brought thousands of visitors to its beautiful waterways, and it is difficult to believe it is still a terra incognita to the great majority of our countrymen.



A SHIP ON THE ISLAND.

But somehow the very name is so suggestive of wintry wastes and arctic solitudes, of great ice-floes and towering icebergs floating upon lonely seas, that even among persons of great information it is only a geographical expression, bestowed upon an isolated domain, and covering but little space upon the extreme northwest portion of the maps of North America, without any regard to the scale by which the other States and Territories are delineated.

In reality it is a colossal domain, nearly as large as all of the United States lying east of the Mississippi River, or three times as large as France. So vast is it, so varied its climate, its productions, and its native people, that the description of portions of it as compared with others is like telling of countries widely separated. Here is a giant territory belonging to the United States, extending more than 1,000 miles from north to south, whose area embraces nearly 600,000 square miles, whose coastline, washed by the waters of the Pacific Ocean, stretches from latitude 54 degrees 40 minutes to Point Barrow in the Arctic, which holds within its boundaries probably the mightiest river in the world, for it is entirely within the bounds of honest statement to say that the Yukon River, the vast delirious mouth of which opens into Norton Sound of Behring Sea, discharges every hour one-third more water than the Mississippi. Also Mount St. Elias, whose estimated altitude, 19,500 feet, makes it the monarch of all mountains on this continent.

Vitus Behring was a native of Denmark, who entered as a Captain the newly formed navy of Peter the Great. His known ability and daring displayed in the wars with Sweden led to his being appointed to conduct a voyage of discovery in the Sea of Kamchatka. He crossed the continent from St. Petersburg to Kamchatka, where he supervised the construction of a vessel which was named the Gabriel. In July, 1788, he sailed in this vessel to the north and east, discovering the island of St. Lawrence, which he named in honor of the saint on whose day it was discovered. He continued northward until he reached what he supposed was the northeastern extremity of Asia, and was satisfied that the two continents were separated by the sea. Returning to St. Petersburg after passing through the sea and straits which bear his name, with the fixed opinion that there was a large body of land to the eastward, he aroused the spirit of discovery and induced his government to continue the explorations. Again in 1791, with a commission of Admiral and under the auspices of the Russian government, he repeated the journey across the desolate wastes of Siberia, and in June, 1741, set sail upon the voyage fatal to him, but fruitful with great future results. In July of that year he sighted the American Continent at 50 degrees north latitude.

On this voyage he also discovered the Komandorski group or coquet. On the largest of these, now bearing his name, he was shipwrecked and died Dec. 19, 1741. But an indomitable spirit of enterprise and discovery had been awakened among the Russian people, and almost immediately traders, hunters, and adventurers made their way from island to island, until the whole Aleutian chain, and with it the main land of Alaska, were discovered.

In 1788 two captains of the imperial navy, Krotzsch and Levaschov, sailed from Kamchatka in two government vessels. The former passed the succeeding winter at Kodiak, the latter at Unalaska. The land and the sea were alike the habitats of an immense number of valuable fur-bearing animals, and stimulated by the great profits to be derived by a traffic in skins, expeditions were constantly fitted out at the ports along the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk and the

mouth of the Amoor River, for voyages of trade and exploration in the new country. It has been estimated that no less than twenty-five different companies with quite a fleet of small vessels were thus employed as early as 1772.

Under the auspices of these companies many of the inlets and islands and much of the main land were explored and settlements established. In 1786, a Russian named Gorbman Pribylov, sailing from Unalaska in a small sloop called the "St. George," discovered the islands which bear his name, located in the heart of the Behring Sea, and now famous as the only seal rookeries in the known world.

Alaska was ceded to the United States in 1867. By the treaty of cession Russia conveyed to our government all his sovereignty over Alaska and the waters thereof. The United States paid \$7,200,000 for the territory. Previous to the purchase a San Francisco syndicate offered \$10,000,000 for the domain, but for diplomatic reasons the Russian Government did not accept the offer. This placed the United States in the position originally occupied by Russia, and guaranteed to it all the rights that pertained to that imperial government. Russia's claim to absolute dominion over Alaska and the Behring Sea was based upon discovery, conquest and settlement. The geography of the country demonstrates its suitability to the careful student that the Behring Sea is a land-locked ocean. Immediately after the transfer a corporation was organized in San Francisco, known as the Alaska Commercial Company. Many of its stockholders were

men occupying high positions in the world of finance and politics. To this corporation a lease was given by the Secretary of the Treasury of the seal islands located in the Behring Sea for a period of twenty years, with the privilege to kill, under certain restrictions, 100,000 fur seals annually. In consideration of this lease and the privileges and protection guaranteed to it, the company agreed to pay as rent \$50,000 annually. In addition to this amount \$2.50 for each skin taken, the Government guaranteeing them protection in the pursuit of their business and what amounted to an absolute monopoly of the immense fur trade of the Western ocean. For the further protection, and in the interests of this corporation, a law was enacted by Congress in 1893 prohibiting the killing of any mink, sea otter, sable, fur seal, or any other fur-bearing animal within the territory of Alaska or the Pribylov Islands, two small barren rocks in Behring Sea, and designated in the map as St. Pauli Isle and St. George



SKINNING SEALS.

Isle, respectively. The United States Treasury received nearly \$5,000,000. Under the present lease of the same property the revenue derived by our Government would be more than \$1,000,000 annually. That is, providing the lessee is able to take the maximum number allowable—100,000 skins each year.

On this voyage he also discovered the Komandorski group or coquet. On the largest of these, now bearing his name, he was shipwrecked and died Dec. 19, 1741. But an indomitable spirit of enterprise and discovery had been awakened among the Russian people, and almost immediately traders, hunters, and adventurers made their way from island to island, until the whole Aleutian chain, and with it the main land of Alaska, were discovered.

In 1788 two captains of the imperial navy, Krotzsch and Levaschov, sailed from Kamchatka in two government vessels. The former passed the succeeding winter at Kodiak, the latter at Unalaska. The land and the sea were alike the habitats of an immense number of valuable fur-bearing animals, and stimulated by the great profits to be derived by a traffic in skins, expeditions were constantly fitted out at the ports along the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk and the

the United States purchased Alaska from Russia. Up to that time the bulk of the North Pacific Ocean, north of the Aleutian chain of islands and ex-



BEHRING SEA AND PRIBYLOV ISLANDS.

tending northward to the Behring Straits, was recognized as an inland sea. The czar of Russia jealously regarded it as such. The Aleutian chain, as will be seen from the map, illustrated here, forms an almost complete land boundary to the southern limit of the Behring Sea. These islands were included in the purchase, England, from the first, held the Behring Sea to be neutral waters. She took more decided stand as her northwest possessions began to develop. The treaty of 1867 resulted. It gave England rights to carry on a sealing trade in the sea. The trade has since been pursued with vigor, especially in the vicinity of the Pribylov Islands. The sea continued to give up its wealth to English and Canadian seal fishers until the end of the '80s, when a scarcity of the animal became manifest to the Alaskan Commercial Company. A cessation of work was noted by that company, which finally brought the matter before the United States Government. Then began the controversy which has continued up to the present time.



AN INDIAN SEAL HUNTER.

In 1890 our Government finally made a formal request of the British Government for co-operation in protecting the seals for the benefit of all mankind. The English Government was slow to respond but finally agreed to arbitrate the matter. The arbitrators were also to settle forever the rights of the United States in Behring Sea to the exclusion of all other countries. The agreement to arbitrate was entered into in the fore

part of 1891. Pending the action of the board of arbitration, which was to consist of two representatives of the United States, two of England and three neutral to be appointed one each by the President of France, the King of Italy, and the Emperor of Austria, England agreed to co-operate with our Government in the legitimate work of regulating the catch of seals, especially by poaching. No actual service in that direction was performed, however, and the fact that more seals were caught in 1891 than during any previous summer called for prompt action by the part of the President of the United States.

It is undoubtedly true that a continuance of pelagic hunting adjacent to the islands will, within a short time, either exterminate the seal or intimidate them so that they will seek other breeding places. Testimony of officers of sealing vessels, as given before the Alaskan court, is to the effect that they do not secure more than one-third of the seals killed on their hunting expeditions. The method of slaughter pursued on the islands by the company is as follows: From the herded animals, who gather in great numbers on the rocks, a selection is made of such as are valuable and can legally be killed. These are driven inland for some distance, when they are clubbed to death and immediately skinned. The Aleutian natives, who are employed by the company to do this work, are very expert, and accomplish the killing and skinning with great rapidity. The skins are then counted, salted and baled, ready for shipment.

All this is done under the eyes of a special agent of the United States Treasury, who is appointed expressly for the purpose. The skins go to London, where at the annual sales the market price is established. They also go there to be cleaned and dyed, the latter process being a trade secret which has been retained inviolate by one firm for many years. An abandonment on our part of jurisdiction over the entire waters of Behring Sea, as determined in the case cited, means the ultimate extinction of the industry, and any concession of seining this area is a virtual abandonment of our original claims.

## BLEIGHING BY STEAM.

Sierra Snows to Be Dotted by a New and Novel Propeller.

The Fulton Iron Works, in New York City, is completing the machinery for a very curious machine, the like of which has never been known before. It is a machine sleigh-like in construction, and is intended to be used in hauling passengers and heavy logs and other freight in the high Sierras, and, in fact, wherever snow exists.

Should it prove the success that it promises, the problem of Arctic exploration will be solved, for even in a mountainous country it will be about as fleet as a Hudson River iceboat, while on level stretches only birds of enwreathed wing can keep up with it.



THE SIERRA SNOW CONQUEROR.

passengers from point to point rapidly. Mr. Lane intends to use it as a "low boat." In hauling loaded sleds around the mining and wood camps along the line of the Central Pacific where snow falls so heavily as to obstruct other means of traffic.

Mr. Lane built his first motor sleigh two years ago at Sierraville, and was his own engine and engineer. He worked it by a hand crank and was able to make ten miles an hour over a level, and climb considerable grades. He estimates that with the vehicle now being made, basing his calculations on comparative power, weight, resistance and paddle-pushing surface, he can double this speed.

## THE COST OF ARMED PEACE.

Europe Is Poorer by at Least \$1,000,000,000 a Year.

In Europe to-day 3,000,000 men, the physical flower of the continent, have been drilling, marching and counter-marching, practicing at targets, learning the use of bayonet and saber and performing as nimbly as is possible in sham fights the evolutions of actual war. It was so yesterday and last year, and through all the yesterday of twenty years. Seven times during this period has the personnel of this vast host been renewed; consequently there are now about 20,000,000 Europeans not yet beyond middle-life who have been trained to the fighter's profession and who could at briefest notice take their places in the active army or in the reserve.

Every city has its barracks and parade ground, says a writer in the *Platonic*; every frontier town with a double row of fortifications. At the end of the nineteenth century Europe, from the Douro to the Don, is a camp, wherein ten times 300,000 of her able-bodied men are bivouacking, ready at a sign to spring to arms and slay each other. The spectacle is without parallel in the history of the world. Even in the boisterous days of antiquity, when wars were frequent, fighting was the business of comparatively few. Alexander's phalanx and Caesar's legions were composed of picked men who adopted the soldier's career and followed it until they were retired or killed.

So, too, the armies of Charles V. and Philip II., of Gustavus Adolphus, and Turenne, varied in numbers from 100,000 to 200,000. The military of Napoleon's old guard and of many of his regiments of the line fought through a dozen campaigns, and he regulated the quota of each year's conscription according to each year's needs. But our generation has witnessed the expansion in Europe of a military system as severe in time of peace as the old systems were in war-time, a sort of perpetual levy en masse.

Measures which once have been deemed unjustifiable, except in the most threatening emergency, are now employed every day, and what was the standard of war has been fixed as the standard of peace. Under the new system every eligible man is, at a given age, withdrawn from his trade or occupation and converted for three or four years into a soldier. All he becomes proficient in firing a breech-loader and in the appropriately named goose-step, after which he may go back to his civilian calling, but with the liability of being summoned to fight at any time until he is 45 or 50 years old.

could afford to spend it in bitterness. Blanchard Jerrard was exceedingly angry with him at one time because after they had worked together on a volume of drawings and descriptions relating to London, Dore published a French edition of the book, in which Jerrard's text did not appear.

For a year the intimacy of the two men ceased, and then, on Dore's annual visit to London, he suddenly appeared in his former friend's library, held out his hand, and said, "I couldn't leave without seeing you."

He owned that he had been in the wrong, and did not attempt to justify himself. The only thing he did insist upon was the fact that he could not live at enmity with one of whom he had once been fond, and after long discussion the two parted, on their old affectionate terms.

## MURPHY FAILED TO DIE.

And Spartacus Was Bullragged by a Red-Headed Irishman.

It was at a certain East Side theater recently that a tragic star of medium standing produced in the course of his repertory the well-worn tragedy of "Spartacus," says the *New York Commercial Advertiser*.

Late in the afternoon the management was notified that the gentleman who had been accustomed to portray the fighting Gaul in the arena scene had succumbed to the grip, and wouldn't be around that evening. After an hour or so of sharp hustling for a substitute a Milesian of diminutive proportions was secured, and there being no opportunity for a rehearsal he was told in a general way what to do and informed that he was to give up the ghost when the star told him to do so.

When the evening came the stage manager and his assistant rigged up the volunteer in breastplate and helmet, gave him his little tin sword, and at the proper moment turned him loose in the arena.

The star opened the combat by giving his antagonist a lively crack in the ribs. This roused the latter, and he stood up, ready to retaliate by whacking the star's helmet in good gladiatorial fashion. Pleased by this display of enthusiasm on the part of a tyro, Spartacus smote the fighting Gaul in the neck by way of encouraging the same and received a sharp jab in return.

For two minutes the battle was a sharp one, when the star, who is a stout man and not much given to exercise, began to retreat.

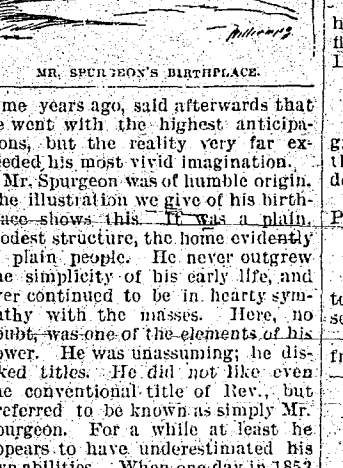
"Die, Murphy, die!" he hissed between his teeth, as he vainly tried to dodge the trip-hammer blows the Gaul aimed at him.

## THE LATE MR. SPURGEON.

The Leading Nonconformist and Preacher of the Age.

The death of Mr. Spurgeon leaves a vacancy in the religious world which is destined, perhaps, never to be perfectly filled.

In many respects the character of Mr. Spurgeon was unique. He stood alone. He was fashioned after no predecessor, and should any one try to imitate him the attempt would doubtless be a failure. A leading religious journal pronounces him to be the greatest preacher since the rise of Protestantism. An intelligent critic, who listened to him



MR. SPURGEON'S BIRTHPLACE.

some years ago, said afterwards that he went with the highest anticipations, but the reality very far exceeded his most vivid imagination. Mr. Spurgeon was of humble origin. The illustration we give of his birthplace shows this. It was a plain, modest structure, the home evidently of plain people. He never outgrew the simplicity of his early life, and ever continued to be in hearty sympathy with the masses. Here, no doubt, was one of the elements of his power. He was unassuming; he disliked titles. He did not like even the conventional title of Rev., but preferred to be known as simply Mr. Spurgeon. For a while at least he appears to have underestimated his own abilities. When one day in 1853 he opened the letter inviting him to come to London, he was surprised, and thought it must be intended for some other person.

His powers of mind were prodigious, but his education was not that of the schools. In early life he planned to pursue a full course at one of the colleges or universities, but was led to change his purpose. Whether he erred or not in this it is impossible, of course, to speak with certainty, but we cannot help the reflection that even the greatest minds are usually made greater by the discipline of college life.

Mr. Spurgeon's marvelous command of simple and idiomatic English added greatly to the strength of his preaching and writing. His sermons were of that rare quality which makes them not only impressive to hear but fascinating to read. For years they have been published weekly, 100,000 copies of a single discourse often coming from the press.

Dispensing on Board Ship.

Curious yarns are spun about the method of dispensing followed by divers captains on board ship. An illiterate shipmaster, having consulted his book of medical instructions, found that a strong dose from number six bottle was the proper remedy for a sick sailor standing before him.

Number six, however, had been in great request on the voyage, and not a drop remained. For a moment the amateur doctor was at a loss. An inspiration opportunely caused his corrugated brow to smoothen. He mixed together portions from bottles number two and number four on the strictly arithmetical principle that two and four make six! Another story tells equally against the sister service. It is related that a lieutenant in command of a gunboat deemed the responsibility of the charge of a medicine-chest too great for him. Immediately she was off soundings the gallant officer mustered all hands, and divided the contents of the chest equally, so that each had "his whack and no more."

There is another naval yarn in this connection well worth mentioning. A man-of-war doctor, whose name is unfortunately lost to posterity, had a simple method of locating a man's ailment and alleviating it—save the mark!—by drastic an infallible remedies.

## OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Told—Sayings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious and Laughable.

Socialism Discussed.

Barkeeper—You believe in a general division of property?

Socialist—Yes, that's my idea.

"And your motto is that property is robbery?"

"Precisely."

"Then if there is a general division of property the socialist who takes any of the property is a receiver of stolen goods, and in this case the receiver is worse than the thief."—Texas Siftings.

Theory and Practice.

He was reading aloud to the family circle and laid down the paper to emphasize what he had just read.

"I believe with the writer of that sentiment that singing should be taught to a child as soon as it can speak—Good heavens! What is that awful noise in the next room?"

"That is the baby singing," said his wife. And he went to the club to finish the article he was reading.—Detroit Free Press.

Saint.

Teacher of Physiology—What ingredient which is highly essential in the composition of the human body does sugar possess?

Pupils (in one voice)—Sand.—Pharmaceutical Era.

A Home Product.

Glanders—"Did I understand you to say that the lady to whom you presented me last night was a duchess?"

(Gummi)—Yes, a genuine duchess from Dutchess County, New York.—Jester.

By a Meteoric Bard.

I'm full of high ambition,  
And seek to reach by rapid  
Not the pinnacles of posterity,  
But contemporary cash.—Luch.

Learning Appreciated.

Cultivated Stranger—"You advertise for a man who can speak twenty-six languages?"

Mr. Gotham—"Yes, sir. The position is still open."

"May I ask concerning the matter of its duties?"

"Certainly. I own considerable property in New York and I want a man to collect the rents."—New York Weekly.

Just Bonds—That's All.

De Kish—"I presume, pretty soon you will compel me to give bonds to keep the peace."

Mrs. De Kish—Why, what on earth do you mean?

De Kish (shelling out)—Oh, just government bonds, that all.—New York Herald.

Shows Wretched Taste.

"Boss, can't you gimme a dime to get a meal?"

"I can, but I shall not. I have no money to squander in administering to your depraved appetite."

"But, honest, Boss, I want to buy a meal with it."

"Exactly. And if eating a 10-cent meal is not evidence of a depraved appetite I do not know what is."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Sure Thing.

Sparkie—Your sister is wearing one of Miss Pinkie's rings. I wish you would get it for me. I want to take the measure. Going to buy an engagement-ring, you know.

Burke—Th? Miss Miss Pinkie accepted you?

Sparkie—She will when I propose. Last night she asked me how I liked her mother.—New York Weekly.

American Fashion.

Rick Donovan—Yis, thim pants are too short, sure.

Israel Moses—Not at all, mine fren'd. Here is der fashion-plate. I will put der susubenders on der bottom free or charge.—Judge.

Lying Figures.

"George, what were you doing down-town last night until after 12 o'clock?"

"What was I doing? Why, my dear, I was in the office balancing up the books. I worked there till I could hardly see. My head is just full of figures yet."

"Your head full of figures? Figures! Oh, you are mistaken, George. Figures don't lie, you know."—Texas Siftings.

A Wolonius Sound.

He—Dear Miss May, would it be too much trouble to ring for a glass of water?

She—Don't mention it, Mr. Stay-long. I wish I had a bottle of ginger ale to offer you.

He—Isn't it too early in the season, don't you think?

She—But it would be so refreshing to hear it pop.—Detroit Free Press.

Is some lowly organized worms are found green bodies, which seem to be identical with the green substance of plants enabling them to absorb carbon from the air when basking in the sunshine, but it may be these green bodies are merely vegetable parasites which finally secure a place of abode in the skin of the worm and in return manufacture food for it. Nature seems to have tricks of trade which are almost past finding out.

A Honesdale, Pa., lady has a full set of carpenter's tools, which she uses with remarkable skill in making useful and ornamental articles for her home, a full set of chisels being among the productions of her mechanical genius.



